The Foreign Student in Germany

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst

What should a foreign student know about studying in Germany?

This booklet will provide you with full details on this subject. As an introduction, here's a very brief summary of the principal rules and conditions. The numbers in brackets refer to the pages where you will find detailed information.

You must fulfil 5 principal conditions:

- **You must be in possession of the appropriate school leaving certificate (7).**
- **You must have a very good knowledge of German (11).**
- **You must be able to finance your entire course of studies, without depending on part-time employment (13).**
- **For certain subjects you must be able to provide proof of previous practical training (14).**
- **You must be at least 18 years of age.**

Normally your application for admission to a German institution of higher education must be submitted 1 year prior to the date on which you wish to begin your studies.

8 different documents and papers will be required for this purpose. Details will be found on pages 16 and 17.

Papers and documents will again be required for your "Immatrikulation", your personal registration at the German university of your choice.

The "Immatrikulation" will take place at the university, that is, after your arrival in Germany. The procedure is described on pages 17 and 19.

Your very first stop in Germany — even before you go to the university's Secretariat — should be the "Akademisches Auslandsamt".

A brief note about this will be found on page 19. The list on pages 71 to 76 contains the addresses of all Akademische Auslandsämter in Germany.

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The Foreign Student in Germany

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"Have a good trip"

the customs official says, after the visitor has crossed the border into the Federal Republic of Germany and has shown his passport and other papers. We, too, should like to wish you "a good trip" if you have been admitted to a German university or technical university and are ready to pack your bags. But most of you who read this booklet, however, have probably not reached the point where you are preparing to travel to a German university. Perhaps you are thinking of coming to Germany at some future date, or you just want to find out about study conditions in Germany.

Our intention is simply to give you as clear an idea as possible of life and studies at universities and technical universities in the Federal Republic of Germany to help you make the right choice. The basis and the stimulus for this booklet have been the thousands of enquiries which have reached us in letters, and which we have answered during consultation hours in our office. We have tried to deal with them as simply as possible; first in a somewhat casual manner, as in a conversation among friends, and then in a more systematic way, in an appendix. The key to this rather voluminous collection of information is the index on page 4/5, where each subject has been assigned a key-word. For those who are looking for a short summary, or who want to recapitulate briefly the apparently so complicated route to the door of the lecture hall, we have compiled a sort of "abbreviated version of directions" on the inside front cover. Here you will again find page numbers referring you to the subjects in the text.

This booklet is not meant to be a dry summary containing the answer to every conceivable question. Many of your queries will take care of themselves once you have arrived in Germany. We shall be glad to answer others that have remained unclear or that are difficult to understand. We should also be grateful for suggestions which may help improve later editions of this booklet.

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD)

Index

If you are mainly interested in addresses, study plans and a digest of information you should turn to the detailed Appendix of this booklet. The index for this Appendix may be found on page 59.

A map of Germany on pages 57 and 58 has been added to help you find your bearings in the country where you are pursuing your studies.

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Five basic requirements for study in Germany

As a rule it is a good idea to put first things first. That's why we want to tell you first of all about the five fundamental prerequisites you must fulfil if you wish to study in our country. They are of great importance for everything we shall have to tell you in the following pages. Only if you feel certain that you can meet these requirements will it be worth your while to follow us on our way through the details of German university life.

1. You must possess a **school leaving certificate** equivalent to the German "Reifezeugnis". (Details on this page)

2. You must have a very good knowledge of the **German language.** (Details on page 11)

3. You must be able to prove that you have **sufficient funds** to finance your studies. (See page 13)

4. For certain subjects you must be able to give **proof of recognized practical** training before university entry. (You will find details on page 14)

5. You must be at least **18 years old** at the time of application.

No. 1: The school leaving certificate

In Germany admission to university does not depend on a special entrance examination but on the school leaving certificate. As a rule the number of years spent in Germany at school before university entry is thirteen. This period is divided into four years of elementary school and nine years of secondary school; known as "Gymnasium". The final form in secondary school terminates with the "Abitur", a series of oral and written examinations in all subjects. The school leaving certificate issued to the "Abiturient", after he has successfully passed this series of examinations, indicates that he or she has the "Reife", the "fitness", or "maturity", in the subjects studied at school that qualifies him for university entrance. For this reason it is known as "Reifezeugnis".

That is why our universities require you to submit a "Reifezeugnis", or rather a certificate of completed schooling that can be accepted as an equivalent. In each individual case the decision about this equivalent will be made by the university of your choice. The university will be guided by agreed recommendations issued by the Permanent Conference of (state) Ministers of Education in the Federal Republic. It is, therefore, pointless for you to send us, the DAAD, your certificate. We can neither evaluate nor compare, or, let alone, make a decision. It is not possible to give binding information on the equivalence of foreign and German school leaving certificates.

For applicants from almost all European countries it is a fairly simple matter. In most cases such applicants can count on being admitted, because suitable arrangements have been made between their countries and the Federal Republic of Germany. Equally, it is fairly straightforward for applicants from North America. They will be admitted to study in Germany if, after completion of "high school", they have spent at least two years at a recognized "college" in

their own country. In all other cases it is up to the university to decide on the equivalence of your school leaving certificate. If your certificate happens to be jedged inadequate, that is, if it is not considered to be equivalent to the "Reifezeugnis", a decision will be made wether you can

a) immediately undergo an examination for admission, or wether you must

b) attend a "Studienkolleg", a preparatory course of studies for one year, or wether

c) you cannot be admitted.

In every instance you will receive notification in writing.

The "Studienkolleg"

What is a "Studienkolleg"? It is a preparatory course of studies, generally taking one year, at the end of which you will be required to pass an examination. On the results of this examination the final decision whether you may be admitted to regular university studies will be based. This one-year "basic training" course is meant to help you acquire the knowledge which we consider essential if you want to embark on studies in the subject of your choice. Instruction will be given in formal, established classes, regular attendance is obligatory, and no exemption from individual subjects is possible. Nor can any temporary leave be granted for practical training or any other work. The "school year" of the "Studienkolleg" corresponds to that of the regular German schools, and is therefore not divided into university semesters (see page 23).

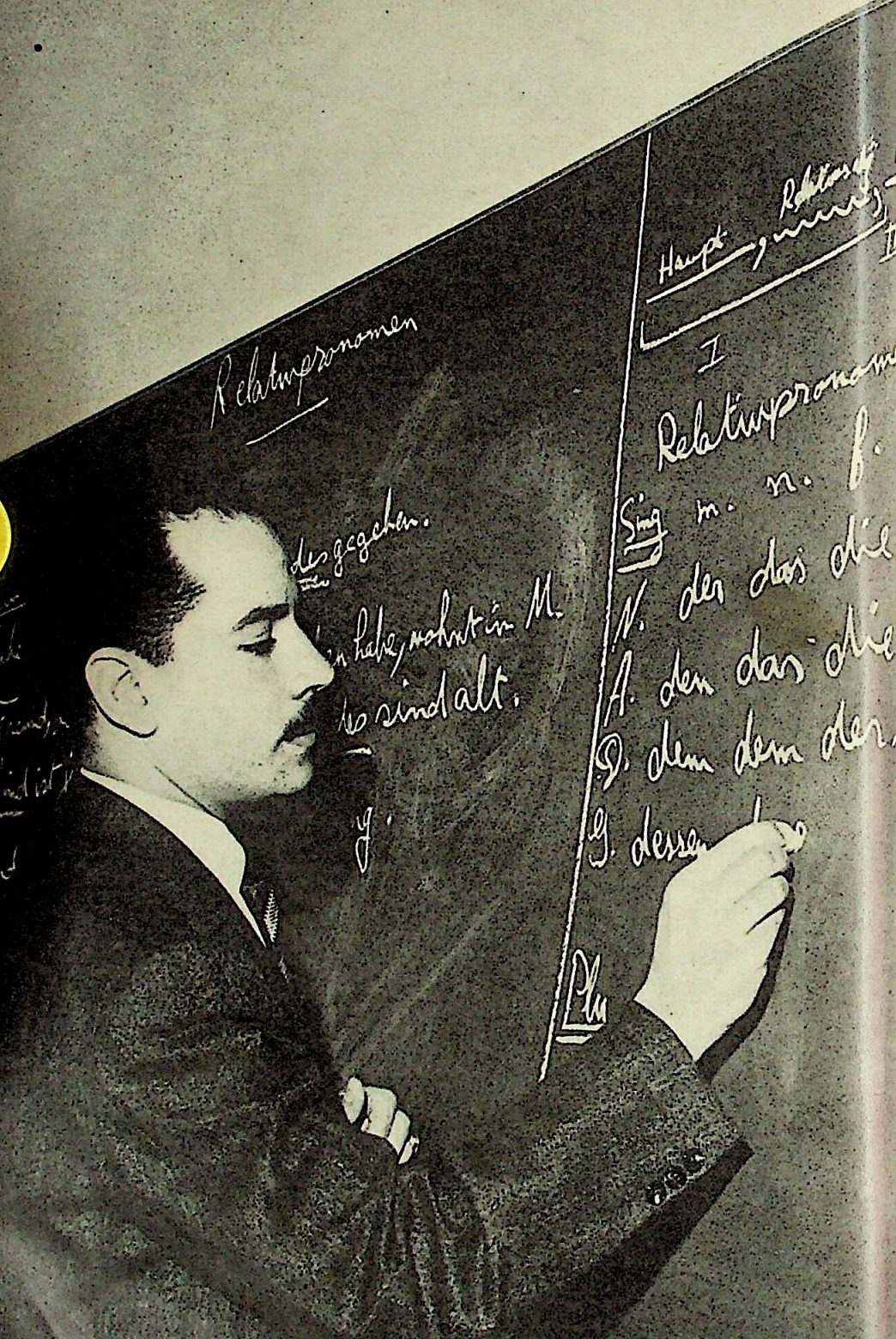
At present a "Studienkolleg" exists in Aachen, Berlin, Bonn, Darmstadt, Erlangen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Heidelberg, Kiel, Cologne, Mainz, Munich, Münster, Saarbrücken and Würzburg. Information on addresses, fees, etc., may be obtained from the local Akademisches Auslandsamt of the university concerned (addresses see page 71). It really goes without saying, but we want to mention it, just in case: you must have a good knowledge of German in order to be admitted to a "Studienkolleg", because instruction is entirely in German.

If it is possible for you to obtain in your own country a school leaving certificate or Diplom equivalent to the German "Reifezeugnis" you cannot gain admission to a "Studienkolleg".

Credit for foreign university studies

If you belong to that group of students whose school leaving certificates cannot be considered to be the equivalent of the "Reifezeugnis", but who have already for a longer period successfully attended a foreign university, you may be admitted in Germany. There is no firm rule regulating the credit you may be given for attendance at a foreign university. The admission regulations do stipulate, however, that in keeping with the educational opportunities and the student's performance in his home country, his application will in general be positively evaluated. Again, it is important to keep in mind, though, that the final decision is entirely up to the university of your choice.

A nice place to live in
Student-hostel in Stuttgart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No. 2: Knowledge of German

The German language is the sole medium of instruction at all German universities; there are no basic lectures in English and no seminars in French.

This is the reason why all universities require foreign applicants before they are admitted to pass a difficult language examination, testing their knowledge of German. Your "Immatrikulation", your formal admission, can take place only after you have passed this examination. You cannot be exempted from this examination even if you already hold certificates about your knowledge of German which you have obtained elsewhere. We hope you will realize that this very strict rule is in your own interest. It is designed to avoid a situation which, in the past, has made successful work difficult or even impossible for foreign students: an inadequate knowledge of our language. German is not among the languages that can be learned practically over night. What is more, many of our professors do not exactly express themselves in a way that makes it easy to understand them. If you want to "take it all in" in the lecture hall you'll need more than just a passing knowledge of German which is confined to a limited vocabulary. It would be a most unsatisfactory situation for you if you were still struggling with your German in the lecture hall or at home work by the time you have reached your second or third semester. After all, it is your own money you are wasting if you can understand only half of what is being said. Every minute you lose in this way is part of your own time of which you certainly haven't too much.

Learn German!

We therefore urge you most emphatically to learn German. There are two main possibilities: you may learn German in your own country, or here in Germany. First of all you should find out whether courses in German are held at your university, which may even have a German lecturer. Or else there may be a German Cultural Institute or a Goethe Institute near where you live (addresses on page 89). The cultural attaché of the German Embassy in your country will be able to give you information on language courses. One thing is certain: by far the best place to learn a language is in the country where it is spoken. In our case this means Germany. We therefore invite you to "take a holiday from your native language" and to attend a language course in Germany.

The Goethe Institute in Germany arranges eight-week introductory courses for beginners, and others for more advanced students, throughout the year. Most of the courses are held in small towns in enchantingly beautiful areas. Details may be found in the appendix (page 89). Information may also be obtained from the German diplomatic missions abroad, or directly from the head office of the Goethe Institute, Abteilung Unterrichtsstätten, 8 Munich, Lehnbachplatz 3.

In addition, almost all German universities arrange courses in German which — as in the case of the Goethe Institute — are especially designed for the requirements of foreign visitors to Germany. There are courses for beginners and more advanced students. Some are held only during semesters, but others are run

throughout the year. The Akademisches Auslandsamt of the respective universities will gladly provide you with further information. (Addresses on page 71)

Details on language courses are also frequently included in the "Vorlesungsverzeichnis", the university calendar, which is issued for each semester, and which is available for a small fee from the university. It is advisable to continue taking part in these university language courses through the early semesters of your regular studies in order to improve your knowledge of German still further.

No. 3: Adequate funds for your studies

To carry on university studies costs money. For many foreign students in Germany this simple observation was in the past by no means a matter of course. We have in mind those students who came to this country in the belief that they could "work their way" through university. They hoped, to overstate the case a little, to wash dishes with one hand and take lecture notes with the other. Since the war the demands made by a modern university on its students have multiplied, and the cost of living has not ceased climbing upward. What you have to keep in mind is that your studies will claim a great deal of your time and will keep you occupied at different times of the day. Sometimes it will be a morning or an evening, sometimes a morning and an afternoon, and again you may have an entire day of lectures with only short breaks. Being a student is a full-time job which leaves no room for paid outside work; not even a part-time occupation.

Admission to a German university will depend on proof of sufficient funds to support the complete intended period of studies in Germany. If it should appear later that evidence about your financial position was wrong, the admission decision may be reconsidered and withdrawn.

There are two principal sources of expense for which you will have to make adequate financial provision. 1. The actual cost of studies: your fees, books, equipment, etc. 2. Your living expenses: rent, food, clothes, shoe repairs, haircuts, etc. A rough estimate of certain expenditures will be found on page 101.

University fees

It is not possible to give a precise estimate of the amount you are likely to have to pay in fees. They will vary according to the type of university or other institution you plan to attend. (Specialized schools, for instance, are as a rule more expensive than universities). They will also depend on your subject (e. g. the study of chemistry costs more than a law course), and on the number of lectures and seminars you want to attend. On the average you must budget for about **DM 200.— to DM 300.— per semester. In addition** expenses will be incurred for study materials, such as books, instruments, etc., to the extent of about **DM 150.— per semester.** Accurate information will be provided by the university of your choice, whose calendar will contain a list of the various fees. Information on scholarships and reductions for students will be found on pages 40/41. At this point, while we are still concerned with our five conditions of admission, we shall cover the various practical aspects.

No. 4: The "Praktikum"

For the study of certain subjects evidence must be presented of a formal, supervised period of practical training before admission. Subjects for which this is strictly required are pharmacy, agriculture, forestry, horticulture, timber economy, food chemistry, viniculture and medicine. There are regional variations regarding the duration and conditions of such pre-university practical training, which should be taken after obtaining the school leaving certificate. Here, too, your university can provide all details. This period of practical training, or "Praktikum", is an integral part of your studies. It can neither be shortened nor dispensed with. We might already mention here that on „Immatrikulation" (the formal personal enrolment after your arrival) the pre-university practical training certificate must be presented in the original and will be screened by the trainee office. It is important that evidence as to your financial status is also available for the pre-university period of practical training. Trainees receive only pocket money from the companies by which they are employed, which is almost never enough to pay for your living expenses.

All technical universities require evidence of pre-university practical training for most subjects. The duration of such practical training varies locally and according to the subject. As a rule 26 weeks (½ year) is the minimum in the following subjects: mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, aeronautical engineering, marine engineering, mining and metallurgy, geodesy, industrial engineering, fuel technology and architecture. In addition, students of these subjects must, during their period of study, undergo further practical training, the so-called "Fachpraxis", or subject-training, which normally also takes 26 weeks. Here, too, we advise: enquire at "your" university about the detailed conditions of the "Praktikum".

The formal pre-university and subject-training periods may only be spent in industrial undertakings and in recognized central training establishments. Recognition is not given for training in university institutions, in one's own or one's parents' firms or factories, or in technical units during periods of military service. If you wish to undergo practical training in Germany, you must, at a very early date, apply for a trainee post to the labour exchange of the university town of your choice. The local advisory service for foreign students or the trainee office of the university will advise and help you in this. Please do not address enquiries about trainee jobs to the DAAD because we cannot help you find such a job. (See pages 60—69.)

During the pre-university and subject-training periods a trainee-book must be kept. At the end of the training period the employer must be asked for a reference. This reference and the trainee-book will be examined by the trainee-office of the technical university at which enrolment is desired.

One more condition must be met if you want to study architecture: you must undergo an examination, set by the technical university, which tests your artistic capabilities. Details on this examination are available from the technical university of your choice.

It is also important to keep in mind that you can only begin practical training after you have submitted to the employing firm a provisional certificate of admission by your technical university.

So much about the pre-conditions of admission, of which you will find a summary on the front cover flap. However, even if you have reason to believe that you can meet all the above-mentioned requirements an immediate departure for Germany would still be premature, because you will not be recognized as a student unless and until you are in possession of a provisional notice of acceptance. You must therefore apply in writing from your home town, or from the place where you are living at the present time, for admission to the university of your choice.

Application for admission

The application for admission, the "Zulassungsgesuch", is a letter requesting acceptance for a specific subject at a specific university. This application must be accompanied by the following documents:

1. **A curriculum vitae** in German, giving the date of birth, nationality, details about schooling and previous studies. Mention must be made of the subject you plan to study.

2. **A school leaving certificate,** which must be capable of permitting a decision according to the regulations as outlined under "Five basic requirements for study in Germany" (page 7). The certificate must show the marks obtained in each individual subject in which you have been examined. It should be submitted as **an officially certified copy,** or as a photostatic copy, and must be accompanied by an officially certified translation, seal and signature.

3. **Evidence that you will be able to finance your studies.** Such a certificate of your financial standing must be signed by you and countersigned by your parent or guardian.

4. If you have previously studied at a university or other institution of higher education you must include officially certified translations of **all documents and certificates pertaining to these studies,** such as leaving certificates, etc. These certificates must show the marks obtained in the individual subjects in which you have been examined. The extent to which you may be given credit for previous university studies abroad can be decided by your German faculty or department only after commencement of your studies and personal interviews.

5. **A certificate of proficiency in German.** Please observe the notice on page 89 above, concerning the certificate of the Goethe Institute.

6. **A police "certificate of good conduct";** that is a certificate issued by your home authorities, which shows that you have no previous legal convictions.

7. **An official health certificate.**

8. **Two passport photographs.**

The application for admission with all accompanying papers should be forwarded to the university of your choice **one year prior to the date** on which you plan to commence your studies. In the case of technical universities, excepting Munich, the only starting date is the winter semester. Applications should therefore reach the technical universities in October (or earlier) of the preceding year for the winter semester of the following year. If this regulation applies to you turn to the appendix (page 70) where you will find suggestions for a time plan, which you should study carefully.

The provisional notice of acceptance

The papers you have submitted with your application must be examined. If they are in good order, and if, in the subject of your choice, there are still places available you may be certain to obtain a provisional notice of acceptance. If, however, you should be among those applicants whose admission must depend on the number of available places in laboratories and drafting rooms, then your papers will, once more, be carefully examined in a so-called "selection process". It should hardly be necessary to mention that your application will be treated exactly in the same way as that of a German applicant. You will be notified in due course, even if you should have to be turned down.

And here we should like to ask you a favour: please do not get impatient! As a consequence of the constantly growing number of students the offices of our universities are overburdened with paper work. Therefore it will certainly take several weeks before you can expect a reply. All applications are given thorough consideration, and this is a process that takes time. Please think twice before you, therefore, send written reminders or even annoyed enquiries. Above all: do not make the mistake of leaving for Germany before you have received your provisional notice of acceptance.

The Visa

Only on the basis of this provisional acceptance can the German diplomatic mission abroad issue you a visa, where necessary. If you have to undergo a period of practical training before you take up your studies, a visa is indispensable in any case. This visa is needed to obtain the residence permit issued by the local police department in Germany.

For citizens of most countries no visa is required to enter Germany. Still, once you have received your notice of acceptance, it will be wise to make enquiries regarding entry regulations at the German diplomatic mission in your country. You should apply to the German consulate closest to your place of residence, or to the consular division of the German embassy. You will find the addresses of German diplomatic and consular representatives on pages 96—99.

Enrolment at a university in Germany

While you have applied for provisional admission when you were still at home, the so-called "Immatrikulation" (enrolment) will take place after your arrival in

Germany. **For this enrolment you must appear personally in the university secretariat.** You cannot ask somebody else to represent you. For this enrolment you have to present the following papers:

1. **The original of your school leaving certificate,** which you had earlier provided in a certified copy or photostatic copy with your application for admission,

2. Where applicable, **the original certificate of pre-university practical training** or subject-training.

3. **The certificate of your language examination** conducted by the German university. This certificate you will, of course, obtain only after your arrival in Germany.

4. **Three passport photographs.**

5. **A document of identity** (e. g. passport).

6. If you have already studied at other universities you must supply **the original of an exmatriculation certificate** or a leaving certificate (such as the end-of-year examination certificate) of all such institutions, including the one you have attended last.

The regulations regarding submission of these papers vary from university to university. We suggest, therefore, that you make enquiries about the papers you will require for enrolment, when you make your first written application for admission.

Before going to the university secretariat you should consult the foreign students' advisory office (Auslandsamt) on the procedure of enrolment. If you have trouble filling in the various forms, please don't hesitate to ask a German fellow-student who will gladly help you, or request the assistance of someone in the "Auslandsamt".

The "Akademisches Auslandsamt"

This is the advisory office which, at every university, is responsible for foreign students. It has the task of looking after you and giving you any necessary help and advice; not only on arrival but during the whole period of study. They will also help you get acquainted with student life. Many of these offices have a staff of German students, one of whom will "adopt" you and take care of you.

"Hochschulen" in Germany

Literally translated the world "Hochschule" means "high school", but it should not be confused with the American use of the term. In Germany it is a general term for various institutions of higher education. There are "Hochschulen" with, and "Hochschulen" without university status.

"Hochschulen" with university status

These include three main groups of academic institutions:
the "classical" university with many faculties,
the technical university,
the scientific academy (often consisting of only one big faculty for one specific subject).

All of them are state institutions of equal academic status, and examinations and academic degrees taken at the different universities are of equal value. The "Hochschulen" have the right to self-government in all academic matters; i. e. they are independent in all questions concerning research and teaching. They also decide on the admission of students, and the recognition of foreign certificates, degrees and examinations. This latter aspect of the German university system is likely to affect you and may explain why, in the question of admission (pages 7/8) it was not possible to set up general rules. Instead, it was necessary to refer again and again to the freedom of decision of the individual university. It may also be important for you to know that only "Hochschulen" of university status have the "right of promotion". Only such institutions can grant a doctorate. Another feature of the "Hochschulen" is their autonomous internal administration. Since all "Hochschulen" of university status are alike in their principal functions we shall subsequently simply call them „universities".

Introducing the German universities

Our 31 universities whose faculties and addresses you will find in the index on page 71 are located in:

Aachen	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule (founded in 1870);
Berlin	Freie Universität Berlin (founded in 1948); Technische Universität (founded in 1879);
Bonn	Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität (founded in 1818);
Braunschweig	Technische Hochschule Carolo-Wilhelmina (founded in 1877);
Clausthal-Zellerfeld	Bergakademie Clausthal (Mining Academy); Technische Hochschule (founded in 1864);
Darmstadt	Technische Hochschule (founded in 1873);
Düsseldorf	Medizinische Akademie (Academy of Medicine) (founded in 1923);
Erlangen-Nürnberg	Friedrich-Alexander-Universität (founded Erlangen in 1743, Nuremberg in 1847);
Frankfurt	Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität (founded in 1914);
Freiburg	Albert-Ludwigs-Universität (founded in 1457);
Giessen	Justus-Liebig-Universität (founded in 1607);
Göttingen	Georg-August-Universität (founded in 1736);
Hamburg	Universität (founded in 1919);
Hannover	Technische Hochschule (founded in 1879); Tierärztliche Hochschule (Veterinary College) (founded in 1778);
Heidelberg	Ruprecht-Karl-Universität (founded in 1386)

Karlsruhe	Technische Hochschule Fridericiana (founded in 1865);
Kiel	Christian-Albrechts-Universität (founded in 1663);
Köln (Cologne)	Universität zu Köln (founded in 1388);
Mainz	Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität (founded in 1476);
Mannheim	Wirtschaftshochschule (College of Economics) (founded in 1907);
Marburg	Philipps-Universität (founded in 1527);
Munich	Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (founded in 1472); Technische Hochschule (founded in 1868);
Münster	Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität (founded in 1780);
Saarbrücken	Universität des Saarlandes (founded in 1948);
Stuttgart	Technische Hochschule (founded in 1890); Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule Hohenheim (College of Agriculture) (founded in 1847);
Tübingen	Eberhard-Karls-Universität (founded in 1477);
Würzburg	Julius-Maximilians-Universität (founded in 1575).

"Hochschulen" without university status

Besides this first group of institutions of higher education, which is the one concerning most foreign students, there is a second group of "Hochschulen" without university status:

Ecclesiastical Colleges and Colleges of Theology,
State Colleges of Music,
State Colleges of Art,
Schools of Political Science,
Colleges of Education,
Schools of Sport.

The principal characteristic of "Hochschulen" without university status is that they offer training for a more or less specific occupation. Within the more restricted meaning of the term these are not "academic" occupations. These schools and colleges do not have the right to confer a doctorate; their importance is, however, steadily growing. As statistics show, ever-increasing numbers of foreign students have been attending these institutions in recent years. If you would like more information, you should get in touch directly with the colleges in which you are interested. You can find this group listed in the appendix on page 77.

Schools of Engineering and Mining Schools

A third group of schools is of particular importance to foreign students: the schools of engineering and mining schools. In the strict sense they are neither "universities" nor "technical universities". They differ from the technical universities, with which they are sometimes confused, in teaching methods, the aim of the training they give, the length of courses and the conditions of admission.

The schools of engineering and mining aim to a much greater extent at imparting the practical knowledge needed in mining and industrial enterprises than the technical universities, which are concerned chiefly with the principles and theory of the technical sciences. They are recommended for students with a practical turn of mind, who will later assume responsibility for the use and efficiency of factories, and machinery in industrial enterprises. If you wish to study engineering you should very carefully consider which would suit your capability and attitudes better, a technical university or a school of engineering.

Most German engineers receive their training, taking about three years, at one of these schools of engineering. Students who have completed their training in a mining academy after a three-year course enter senior positions in mining and, according to German regulations, are classified as technical supervisory staff. Detailed information on German schools of engineering and mining academies will be found in the appendix on pages 81—87.

Whatever your ultimate decision may be, regarding the choice of your subject and the university, college or school you may eventually decide upon, let us turn to one very important question:

How does one study in Germany?

To put first things first, a major difference between German and most foreign universities is that in Germany there are no firm and binding regulations concerning the course or content of a period of study. This "freedom of teaching and learning", as we call this characteristic, gives each lecturer the right, and even places him under the obligation, to choose his own subject for his lectures. In turn, every student can attend whatever lecture he likes, in accordance with the plan of study he has designed for himself. This means that you, too, can and must select from the rich and varied offerings of the university's calendar those lectures which suit your own purpose and academic interests. This principle has its limits, of course. For instance, you will find it necessary first to attend certain lectures so that you can later understand the more difficult ones. For such cases you will find study plans prepared to guide and help you.

Just as you can select the lectures most suited to your purposes you are also free to change your university after a few semesters. Many German students study at two or three universities, in order to obtain as wide an experience as possible.

Of course you have to keep in mind that such a change of university may mean a considerable readjustment: it means getting used to a new town, new professors and new problems. It also means leaving old friends and meeting new fellow students.

It will probably take you a little while before you get used to this idea of "academic freedom". But you will already realize that the German system means that lecturers and students must make their own personal decisions. Without this obligation our universities would soon be in danger of becoming mere "cramming" or vocational schools.

Interdependence of research and teaching

It is a characteristic of German universities that the university teacher is also engaged in research and that his research is continually reflected in his teaching. "The university can only teach satisfactorily if it remains conscious of its uniqueness as a centre of research. A university's entire structure must be organized to suit the needs of research"; these were the words of Wilhelm von Humboldt, the father of the modern German university. It was in keeping with this guiding principle that, early in the 19th century, he founded the old Berlin university, which became a model for all German universities.

No college system

The college system, with its formal classes or courses, which is common in many countries, does not exist in German universities, nor do we have "tutors". There are no examinations at the end of a semester or a year, when the student's progress is tested — as when you move up a class at secondary school. "Living in" in colleges or halls of residence is not the custom in Germany. Our student hostels, of which there are still very few, cannot be compared to such institutions. The student, therefore, is left for the most part to his own devices, a system which has both advantages and dangers. The university provides the facilities for the student's academic and scientific education, but on the other hand it expects him to use his own initiative in organizing his studies. Certainly, professors and lecturers are ready to give advice when the student needs it. In particular there are the academic assistants of the faculties, as well as members of the foreign students' advisory office. Yet none of these facilities, nor the advice given, can be a guarantee for your success.

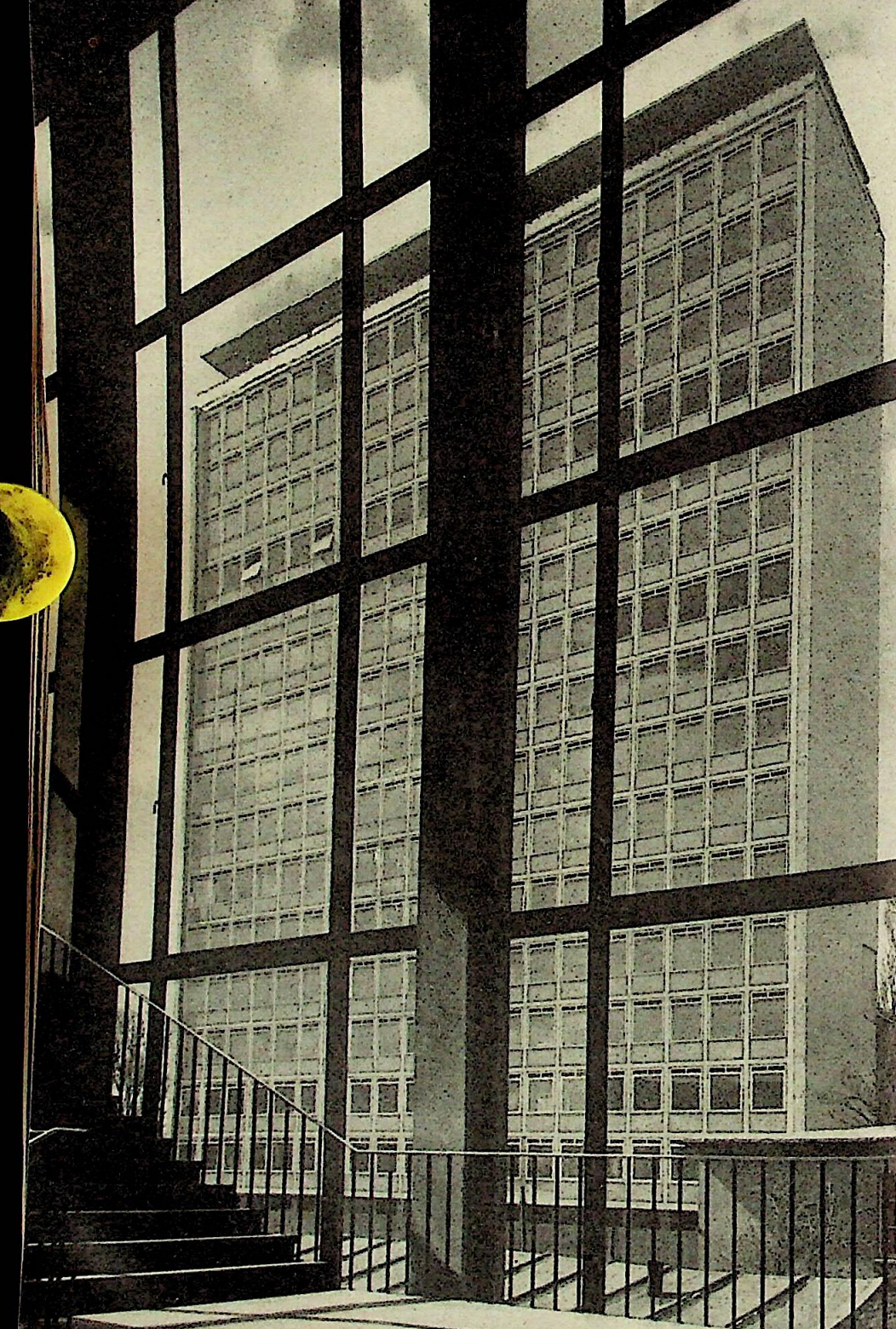
"Freedom of Learning"

Those students will most benefit from the freedom of learning who realize that their ultimate aim will be scientific work, and not the cramming of a prescribed course of studies. Whether you will eventually reach your goal will largely depend on your own initiative. For some students the principle of freedom of learning can be a dangerous trap. On the one hand it is foolish and inadvisable to specialize too closely and thus to become too one-sided — being free to select your lectures helps you get acquainted with other people's interests and ideas — on the other hand it involves the risk that you may lose sight of your own objective.

As you browse through the university's calendar you will find a seemingly endless variety of general and special subjects. You will find this indispensable guide in the university's secretariat, the foreign students' advisory office or the principal bookshops in town.

2 semesters = 1 academic year

The period of study is divided into semesters, of which two make up an academic year. Of course the lectures never continue for six months, as one might con-



clude from the word semester (= six months), but generally only three to four months (summer: May—June—July; winter: November—December—January—February). You will get the exact dates from your university.

But although we do speak about university vacations, these five months without lectures are, of course, not real holidays. Libraries and reading rooms, university departments and laboratories are almost always open during this period. You will soon discover for yourself that you will need the greater part of these "vacations" to study and prepare for practicals if you want to make headway.

Lectures

In Germany studies are built around the lectures. In general a distinction is made between general lectures, in which a subject is treated in broad outline, and lectures concentrating on a limited, specialized aspect of one particular subject. You will have to attend both types. As we said before, it is up to you to select the lectures you wish to attend. But if you find that you cannot make your decisions after having read the information given in the "guide to studies" (published by the university) you may consult a professor, his assistant, the faculty's scientific adviser or fellow students. They will be glad to help you. The academic adviser in the foreign students' advisory office will help you meet the people you may want to see.

In principle, however, you should select those lectures that appear to be interesting and suitable for you, even if you should later discover that a lecture was too difficult or not quite what you had expected. In the long run the best guarantee for successful studies is to grapple constantly with what the lecturers are trying to put across.

Seminars, Practicals and Colloquia

The lectures are supplemented by seminars, practicals and colloquia, where the student is expected to participate in discussion, to give a paper or to take part in practical demonstrations. They are to impart sound methods of scientific thought and to offer the necessary opportunity for practical scientific and academic work. Attendance is compulsory. This is different from the lectures where you may stay away once in a while.

Besides, when you enter for your examination you will be required to show that you successfully attended a certain number of seminars, tutorials and practicals. In addition, attendance at advanced seminars and tutorials is the best guarantee for qualifying to take a doctorate under a given professor. It is therefore absolutely essential that you enquire after your arrival about regulations concerning attendance at seminars, practicals, tutorials and colloquia.

A "Seminar" is not only a particular course, but also the room in which these and other courses are held. With the exception of these hours you can also work in the "Seminar". You will find that it is a very convenient place to study, providing a department library, a reading room and complete silence; you are not supposed to talk inside!

Brunswick Technical University (new skyscraper)

Notice Boards

You will quickly find your way to lectures and seminars if you make a habit of regularly consulting the notice boards of the various departments and faculties which show the numbers of rooms where lectures are being held, and also display notices of changes, cancellations, etc.

"c. t." or "s. t."?

It is a tradition in Germany that lectures normally begin with the "academic quarter", that is "cum tempore"; 15 minutes later than advertised (for instance 9 c. t. = 9,15). Only the lectures marked "s. t." (sine tempore) begin punctually at the advertised time.

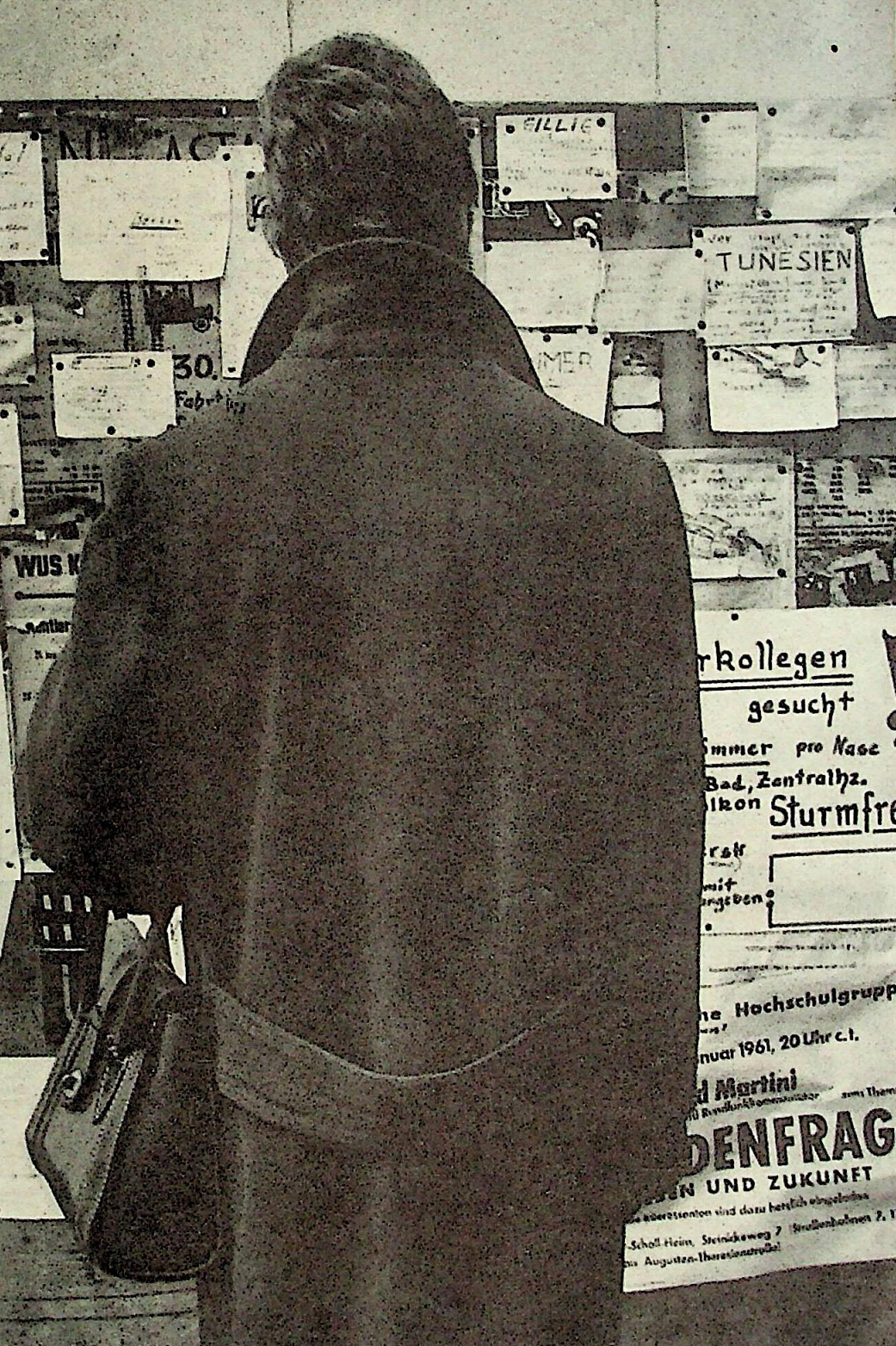
The purpose of lectures

Before he starts his first lecture the professor is given a welcome. Depending on his popularity, this may be expressed by the stamping of feet or the rapping of desks. Otherwise hardly a noise and no interruption will disturb the lecture. If you take a look around at the other students you will distinguish different types. Some are "all ears" and concentrate on the lecture. The others look more like stenographers — they sit hunched over a note-book, scribbling away busily. This type is not a good model for your emulation. From the very beginning you should dispense with the idea of learning the lectures by heart.

The whole point of these lectures is to grasp relationships and not to accept indiscriminately whatever the lecturer happens to be saying; it is to understand in the fullest sense of that term; and this is far from being the same as learning the lecturer's words by rote, parrot-fashion. Our advice is to write down only the most important information given by the lecturer, key ideas, names, conclusions, book references and such like. You should think, and think critically, rather than keep a shorthand record of the lecture. What you should take home with you is an extract of the lecture that will help you reconstruct its essence and aid you in fitting it in with what you have heard before and what will follow later. Do not forget that the lectures are designed, in a sense, to supplement the information and knowledge you gain from books, which should be your most important and most valuable source. They are available to you in book shops and the libraries. Which brings us to the subject of "libraries".

Libraries

It is clear from what we have said about lectures and tutorials that these are meant to be supplemented by your own private studies. Independent study in the various university departments and libraries is an indispensable part of your work at university and determines to a large extent your success or lack of it. The books you need for this purpose may be found either in the general univer-


TUNESIEN
30.
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sity library or in the various departmental libraries. You may find, though, that the rules for obtaining books vary from those of the university in your own country.

The university library is a lending library which can be used, free of charge, by all members of the university. You order the book you want by filling in a small slip of paper and pick it up the next day. The library contains books on all fields of knowledge, or will procure them for you, both in Germany and from abroad, if it does not already possess them. The departmental libraries are limited to books and journals concerning the particular department. They do not, as a rule, lend out these books, but they are at the disposal of members of the department for study in the building of the institute in question.

The technique of academic work

The technique of study, to which you should devote careful attention, is something that can be learned. Many universities organize introductory lectures at the beginning of the semester with the purpose of initiating new students into the technicalities of academic work, and the most efficient use of the libraries. New students are strongly advised to attend these meetings because they provide the clue to "good studying".

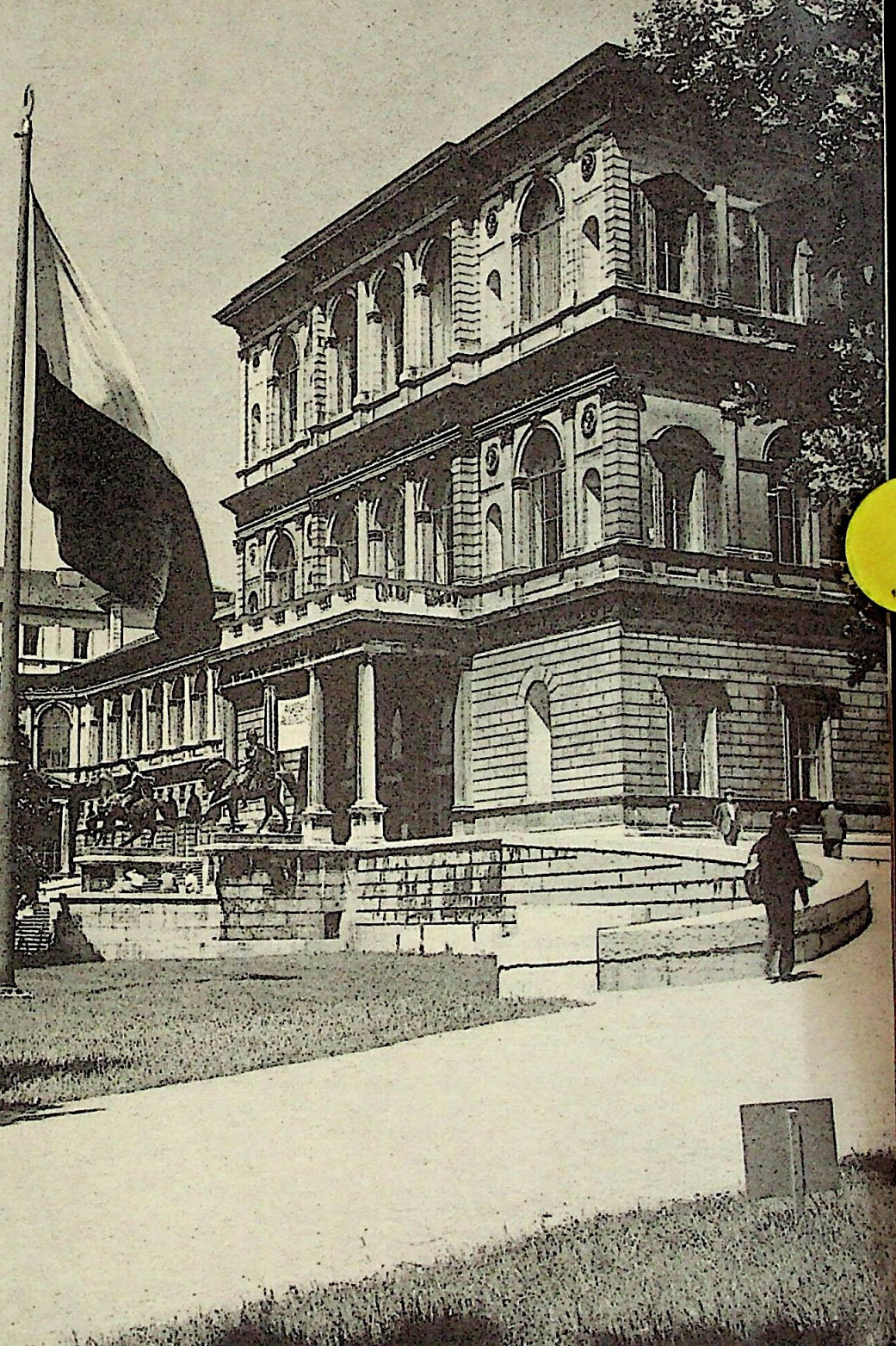
The "Studienbuch"

When you enrolled as a fully matriculated student you were given your "Studienbuch" (record of studies), together with your student identity card. Both are important documents and should be carefully preserved; they identify you as a full-time student and give you "citizenship rights" at your university. The "Studienbuch" ist a record which you will need one day — at examination time at the latest — to show which lectures you have attended, and in which seminars and tutorials you have taken part.

"Belegen" and fees

First you'll have to sign up for the courses you have chosen. Registering for these lectures is known in German as "belegen". Except for minor details this procedure is the same at all universities: you enter the lectures, seminars, etc., that you wish to attend in your "Studienbuch" and then hand it to the "Quästur" (the university cashier's office) within the time stipulated for this purpose. The date may be obtained from your university calendar.

You must also pay your fees at the "Quästur", either immediately after you have received the bill or, if you have been permitted to pay in instalments, in agreed amounts right through until the end of the semester. Once the fees have been paid your "Studienbuch" is returned to you, properly stamped. As we already mentioned, the principle is the same at all German universities, but the method may differ somewhat according to local usage.



"Testate"

The same applies to regulations in regard to the "Testate" (records of attendance). The signature of the lecturer in the empty space after the lecture or practical which you have entered in your "Studienbuch" is confirmation that you have, in fact, attended these lectures. Nowadays this signature is usually needed only at the end of the semester. At some universities you must, however, still get your "Studienbuch" signed at the beginning of the semester (after the first lecture in the series). Once this has been done you should keep the "Studienbuch" safely locked up in a drawer, because it is an irreplaceable record which may later be of the greatest importance.

"Academic freedom" may lead to the thoroughly mistaken impression that it is particularly easy to study in Germany. Please be assured that this is far from being so. The examinations you will have to pass at the end of your studies are anything but formalities which can be passed over in the twinkling of an eye. This brings us to the question . . .

Why do you want to study in Germany?

German universities offer a wealth of ideas and information which may be of great value in your future life. If, after taking a degree in your own country, it is your intention to spend a short period of time — perhaps one or two semesters — with the idea of acquiring a first-hand impression of German university life, it would be enough for you to enrol as an auditor (Gasthörer).

"Gasthörer"

As an auditor you can attend any lecture you wish and use the library, but you are not a fully matriculated student. The time thus spent cannot be credited towards any formal course of studies. For foreign students the status of "Gasthörer" is therefore useful only in exceptional cases.

"Ordentlicher Student"

Most foreigners will therefore enrol as "ordentliche Studenten". Only when you are "fully matriculated" as a full-time student will you be given credit for your studies, and only then will you be admitted to examinations.

German examinations

Another important decision to make is now how you want to terminate your studies. There are three possibilities: (see also summary on page 60).

1. The State Examination
2. The "Diplom" Examination
3. The Doctorate

The State Examination

This examination will, as a rule, only be of interest to German students, because for German nationals it is required for certain professional careers or for post-graduate study. Medicine is the major exception to this rule. Medical students from abroad do take the state examination, which is followed by two years of medical assistantship (a form of interneship).

The "Diplom" Examination

The normal conclusion of studies in all other faculties is the "Diplom" examination; for instance in biology, chemistry, interpreter's studies, geophysics, business management, economics, forestry, geology, mathematics, meteorology, physics, psychology, sociology, political science, agriculture, engineering. In most subjects only those students will be admitted to a "diplom" examination who have already passed a pre-"diplom" examination, which is set about three years before the main "diplom" examination. It is a matter for the faculty to decide whether a period of study spent abroad can be accepted in place of the pre-"diplom" examination.

The "diplom" examination is the normal conclusion of studies also at German technical universities. The period of study leading to this "diplom" is divided into two parts: a period of study leading to the intermediate "diplom" examination, and a second period leading to the main "diplom" examination. The first period is again subdivided: after regular studies during three or four semesters the first part of the pre-"diplom" examination may be started. If this first part has been passed, the second may be undertaken after another one or two semesters. In some faculties the pre-"diplom" examination may be divided into three parts.

Magister Artium

At some universities the academic degree of Magister Artium (M. A.) may be obtained in the humanities. The subjects in which this degree may be granted are listed on pages 60—69.

Requirements for a doctorate

In Germany only a relatively small number of students, who have passed their "diplom" examination, proceed to a doctorate. The so-called "Promotion", the process of obtaining a doctor's degree, is, as a rule, possible only after the "diplom" examination. The tendency at German universities is more and more to admit only applicants with good results in their "diplom" examinations. It is a matter for the university to decide whether an advanced degree obtained abroad, after a period of graduate study, will qualify the applicant for admission to "promotion" to a doctor's degree.

There are no postgraduate courses at German universities which lead to a doctorate, and there is no laid-down course of the studies for this degree. It is

awarded only after the successful completion of a specific piece of original research, the so-called "Dissertation", for which, after the "diplom" or an equivalent degree, two to four years are normally required. In addition, an oral examination, the "Rigorosum", must be passed in the main subject and two subsidiary subjects.

In regard to admission to a doctorate five points have to be specially kept in mind:

1. Close personal contact with the professor under whom the degree is to be obtained is absolutely essential. This is possible only after a considerable period of co-operation. Over a period of several semesters the applicant must present to this professor evidence of his capacity for sustained scholarly work. After these conditions have been fulfilled it is up to the professor to decide whether he will propose a subject of research for the dissertation. At the same time, before actually embarking on research, the formal requirements of the faculty relating to doctorates must be investigated.

2. Only after the dissertation has been completed can the application for admission to the "promotion" be made. This admission is governed by the regulations of the faculty concerned. The university cannot accept responsibility for the success of the candidate's efforts and cannot be held to any time limit in respect to a doctor's degree.

3. Evidence of a knowledge of Latin is required if the doctorate is to be obtained in the faculties of law, philosophy, theology or medicine.

4. As a rule the dissertation must be written in German.

5. The dissertation has to be printed in a quantity of copies at the candidate's expense.

In summary we may say that a doctor's degree should not be regarded as the normal and usual conclusion of academic studies. It is an academic degree which is not obligatory and by no means always necessary. Before you decide to embark on it you should, therefore, think it over very carefully. One thing is certain:

Studying takes a long time!

It will take you a long time to get through your studies in Germany. This applies not only to the doctorate but also to the "diplom" examination. Quite a while is likely to go by before the candidate, weak-kneed, dressed in a dark suit, his shirt collar damp with perspiration, will stumble from the examination room with a vague feeling of having "passed". He can expect little mercy from his thoroughgoing examiner. No strange accent, no foreign origin is likely to soften his heart. Knowledge and performance under examination conditions are all that counts. Here, too, with so many other things in life, things look different from a long distance; as the saying goes: "distant fields look green".

Advance calculations, as to the amount of time your studies may require, are unreliable and likely to lead to disappointment. The rules about the minimum

Tübingen (panorama of Neckar)

number of semesters a student must study mean only that when you take your examinations you must be able to provide evidence of the number of semesters during which you have studied. Experience has shown that studies are likely to take longer, often considerably longer, than this theoretical minimum period. This applies to German students as well, but particularly to foreign students. It is impossible to give you exact estimates on the length of your studies. This will depend on your previous education, your knowledge of German and the diligence you apply to your academic work, as well as to other unforseeable factors. In this connection please look up the information on page 60.

At this stage, however, let us not worry unduly about the conclusion of your studies. Right now it is more important for you to know something about the choice of university.

Choice of university

As you know, you are completely free to make your own decision. This is simple if you are keen on attending the lectures of a professor already known to you, or if you are interested in a highly-specialized field of study, which is taught at only one university. Otherwise other considerations will prevail. Since all universities enjoy equal academic standing they are not scaled according to „status". You may want to decide, however, whether you would prefer to live and study in a small, medium-sized, or big university town.

Universities in large cities

Naturally, a large city has much to offer besides its university life — cultural affairs, sports, and a variety of other events offer entertainment, diversions and temptations, but also make a claim on your finances. Berlin, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart are all big-city universities.

Universities in medium-sized cities

In the medium-sized and usually fairly old university towns (100,000—250,000 inhabitants) you will find that university life and the city's own cultural life form a happy blend. The universities have a more personal and intimate character than those in the very big cities and play a greater role in the city's life. Universities of this type are Aachen, Bonn, Braunschweig, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, Kiel, Mainz, Mannheim, Saarbrücken, Stuttgart-Hohenheim and Würzburg.

Universities in the old, small university towns

Life in these small towns offers perhaps more of what you might expect of student life. Here the university still has a marked influence on intellectual life; it is an integrated part of the general community. The students have the town to themselves, as it were. Distances are short, and the quiet life is conducive to good study and concentration. Examples of old university towns, some of them

of great old-world charm, are Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Marburg and Tübingen.

Variety in the German countryside

But apart from the size of the university town the surrounding countryside will probably influence your decision as well. Most of the north of our country is covered by the North German plain and the water-sports enthusiast will find unlimited facilities for exercise and training in and around Kiel and Hamburg. A fresh wind blows in Berlin and the proverbial Berlin air prevents the incidence of bad health caused by sudden changes of climate. Yet, no matter where you decide to go, you should not miss the chance of visiting Berlin. For more than a century Berlin has been the intellectual centre of Germany and even today — despite the unfortunate political situation — it is still one of the important centres of art and learning. A visible confirmation of this is the Free University of Berlin, which was founded in 1948 on the initiative of both professors and students.

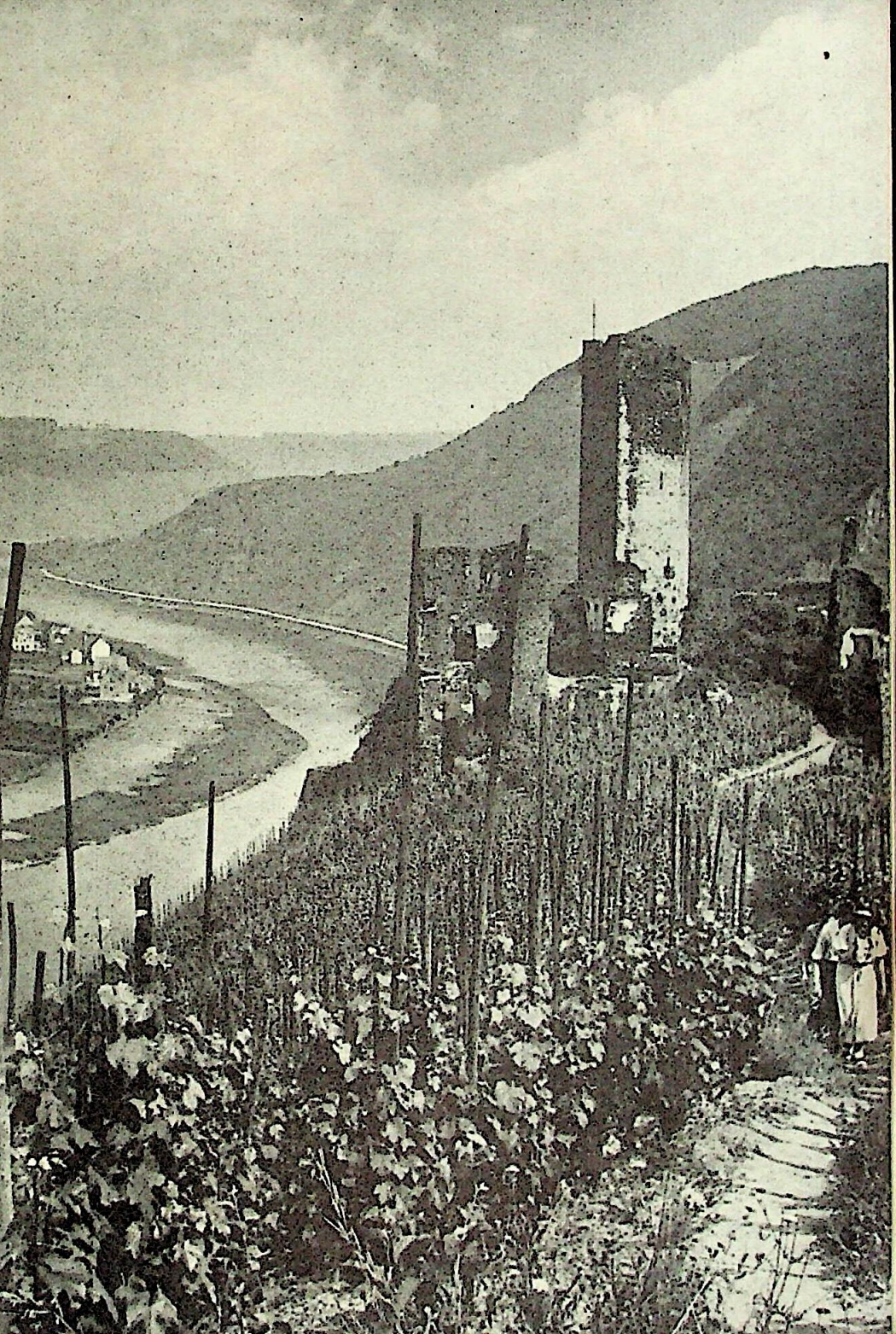
But let us return to the North German plain: from the plain we climb gradually up to the Harz, a medium-sized range of mountains within easy distance of Göttingen, Braunschweig and Hanover, and on to the heights of the Westerwald and Eifel and Taunus ranges (easily accessible from Aachen, Bonn, Frankfurt, Giessen and Mainz). Cologne and Bonn are both situated in the legendary Rhine valley, which reaches from the picturesque mountainous stretches in the south (Frankfurt, Mainz) to Düsseldorf in the Lower Rhine plain. In the south, the Rhine is flanked by the Odenwald and the Black Forest. The university towns in this area are Darmstadt, Heidelberg and Freiburg. East of the Rhine, the uplands of the Swabian (Tübingen) and Frankonian Jura unfold towards the Bavarian Forest. Scenic beauty and fine architecture blend harmoniously in Erlangen, Marburg, Würzburg and Nuremberg. The Swabian-Bavarian plateau climbs gradually south of the Danube. At the gateway to the Alps, which form a natural geographic barrier on our southernmost border, lies Munich — uniquely situated for travel and excursions in summer and winter, it is only two hours to the Bavarian Alps.

This was only a short trip but it should give you a general idea. Decide on one university in the first place. Later you can still change university when you feel like it. You should make use of this freedom, your studies will benefit from it, and Germany has many beautiful places.

Temperate climate

The climate in Germany is temperate and not subject to extremes of heat or cold. The temperature varies between an average of 0 degrees centigrade (32 degrees Fahrenheit) in winter and 20 degrees centigrade (68 degrees Fahrenheit) in summer. Heavy frost or heat waves come but rarely and are soon over. Yet the seasons are distinctly different from each other. Winter arrives in the middle of November or in early December. Frost and snow are frequent in the mountainous areas of the Alps, the Black Forest, Hunsrück, Taunus, in the Eifel, Sauer-

Romantic valley of Mosel
Loop of Mosel with ruin Beilstein



land and Harz. In March, often even as early as February, the first crocuses peek through the ground; spring soon spreads northward from the south, and while the last skiers try their skill on the Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain, the almond trees are already in bloom between Heidelberg and Frankfurt.

During the summer, generally in July or August, we may have an occasional spell of very hot weather, when the temperature rises to 27° Centigrade (80° Fahrenheit), but such spells rarely last more than a few days at most. By September autumn brings cooler days, and the leaves start turning red, yellow and brown, while the grapes ripen to full maturity along the valleys of the Rhine and the Moselle. In due course skies will turn grey and gloomy, and occasionally a week may pass without a glimpse of the blue sky. Rain and fog, rather than snow, are characteristic for many parts of Germany in winter, and you are not likely to get away without a cold, or at least sniffles and a runny nose. But don't take it too hard, coughing and sneezing are permitted during lectures; it will be all over after a few days, and normally you won't have to trouble a doctor with your complaint.

You probably already know that Germany is one of the most densely populated areas in the world. There is hardly a patch that is not cultivated and worked, and in many parts you will find one village next to the other, one town reaching the outskirts of the next. There are no jungles, swamps, deserts or prairies as you may know them from your country.

"Land of the Middle"

To be "in the middle", climatically, geographically, and politically as well, has characterised our situation for centuries. There is scarcely another country which is bordered by so many other peoples and probably no other land whose history has been determined to such an extent by its changing relations to its neighbours. For centuries Germany was nothing more than a conglomeration of more or less disconnected small sovereign states and duchies. Because of its development in history and its geographical situation Germany was unified far later than most other European countries, and this unification was not to last for long: less than three generations. As you know, Germany today is divided. At the end of World War II nothing was left but rubble and ruins. So there was no alternative: people had to start anew, to rebuild in the political, as well as in the economic and educational fields. Maybe this is one reason why people tended to overrate the importance of work, why they often seemed to live for their work, rather than to work for their living, leaving little or no time for other things. You'll probably find quite often that people work too much.

You may possibly find fault with a good many German traits that have their roots in this general attitude and situation. The absence of interest in you, demonstrated by many Germans, the lack of sympathy for your problems, and the unintentional tactlessness you may have to experience on occasion, are not directed against you personally or against your country. Many of these phenomena have their cause in a lack of self-confidence and self-assurance in our relationships with foreigners. We are not quick in extending the hand of friendship to a stranger; but once this has been done sincerity and goodwill prevail.

The Bavarian Alps (Oberstdorf, Allgäu)

Every year Germany extends invitations to a good number of foreigners to study or engage in research in our country. For this purpose a variety of scholarships and grants are made available.

Scholarships

More than 2,000 foreign students and young graduates annually receive German scholarships, which are awarded through three channels:

the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)
the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation
the universities and technical universities (exchange programmes).

A student who is awarded a German Academic Exchange Service scholarship receives a monthly sum of DM 400.— and is exempt from tuition fees. This scholarship is granted for at least one year. It is meant primarily for young graduates who have just terminated their studies.

The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (named after a famous German scholar) awards scholarships to young lecturers and scientists who have completed their formal university training, and who have spent at least two years in teaching or research. These so-called research scholarships are designed to enable the holder to pursue independent scientific work in Germany. The amounts of the scholarships are in keeping with the outstanding academic records expected of the holders. "Scholarship A" is meant for applicants who have held an academic teaching and research post for at least two years. It entitles the holder to DM 800.— per month for a period of ten months. "Scholarship B" is awarded to applicants with a minimum of five years of academic employment, and who have already produced noteworthy contributions of their own to scholarship and research. It entitles the holder to DM 1,100.— per month and is payable for twelve months.

Application forms and further information about these scholarships are available from the German diplomatic and consular missions in your country. (Addresses on pages 96—99).

The German Academic Exchange Service and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation will not accept direct applications. It is therefore useless to address enquiries to them directly.

In addition, some German universities maintain exchange schemes with foreign universities. If you are attending such a university it would be best to make enquiries with your own university authorities.

Reduced prices for students

Since most students have little money to spare they enjoy certain privileges and reductions. You can get a certificate from your local AStA (Allgemeiner Studentenausschuss; see page 52) or you can use your seminar certificate to buy special books and journals which you need for your studies at a reduced price. There

are considerably reduced student subscriptions for many daily and weekly papers.

Reduced tickets for many events, e. g. operas, concerts, plays or movies, are available in most university towns at the various box offices, when you produce your student's identity card. Occasionally such tickets will also be sold through your AStA office, in which case you will find information about it on your university notice board. Local tram und bus services normally have student rates for which a special certificate is required. The local students' union or the foreign student advisory bureau will gladly give you all the information you may want. It pays to find out about such things because you may save quite a lot of money this way. For reductions granted by the Federal Railways on travel within the Federal Republic of Germany see page 103.

Naturally enough, you would like us to tell you about the cost of living in Germany. It is not easy to give generalized and at the same time accurate information on this subject, but we shall try to give you a rough idea.

Living Costs

The main reason why it is difficult to provide reliable information on this subject is that the cost of living will vary widely. It is much cheaper to live in a small university town than in a big city; it will cost you a great deal less to stay in a student hostel (provided you are fortunate enough to get a place!) than to rent a furnished room. The survey on current prices of important items which you will find on page 101 will give you a rough indication of the cost of certain goods. You will have to allow about 350 DM to 450 DM for your monthly expenses, rent, food, fares, haircuts and other unavoidable outlays. The rent for a furnished room is paid by the month and is likely to vary between DM 80.— and 130.—. Do not forget that for a time after your arrival you are bound to spend more than a German student who is accustomed to local conditions.

Please do not misunderstand these things. We do not invite you to study in Germany because we hope to make a profit on you. What we want to avoid is that one day you may unexpectedly find yourself short of money, and that this may have an adverse effect on your studies. In this conext it is important to know which items to take with you when you come to Germany, in order not to have to buy them here, and which things to leave at home because they are difficult to carry, and because they may be acquired at a reasonable price in Germany.

What should you take along?

This is quite a problem. Try to solve it by using this method of preparing for the trip: sit down in a quiet corner and write down everything you think is essential to take with you. Then cram your suitcase with the items on your list as a trial. You'll soon see how much room, if any, there is left. A lot depends on whether climatic conditions in your country vary a lot from those in Germany or only a little. In any event, you should do well to give preference to clothing of medium

warmth and weight, i. e. medium weight woollen clothes are worn more than light, thin summer trousers or thick, heavily padded winter coats. Many German students wear plain trousers and a sports jacket. A raincoat is an absolute "must", preferably with an inner lining that can be buttoned in for winter wear. For the girls hard-wearing skirts that can stand a lot of wear and tear, blouses and sweaters. Sweaters with short or long sleeves will be found most useful. In addition a medium-weight woollen coat and a raincoat.

For small and sundry items it pays to consider whether it is worth taking them along, because they take up a lot of room and may unnecessarily clutter up our baggage. This applies, for instance, to towels, bed linen, cheap shirts, underwear, socks or stockings. Such things as shoe-trees, coat hangers, pressing irons, brushes, pills, drugs, etc. may, as a rule, be safely left at home. Do check our list of items of daily use on page 101 and their current prices in Germany before you start on your packing. You may find that in many instances it is not worth while to carry certain articles across thousands of miles. Also make sure that your baggage is adequately insured; and then there is this matter of Customs.

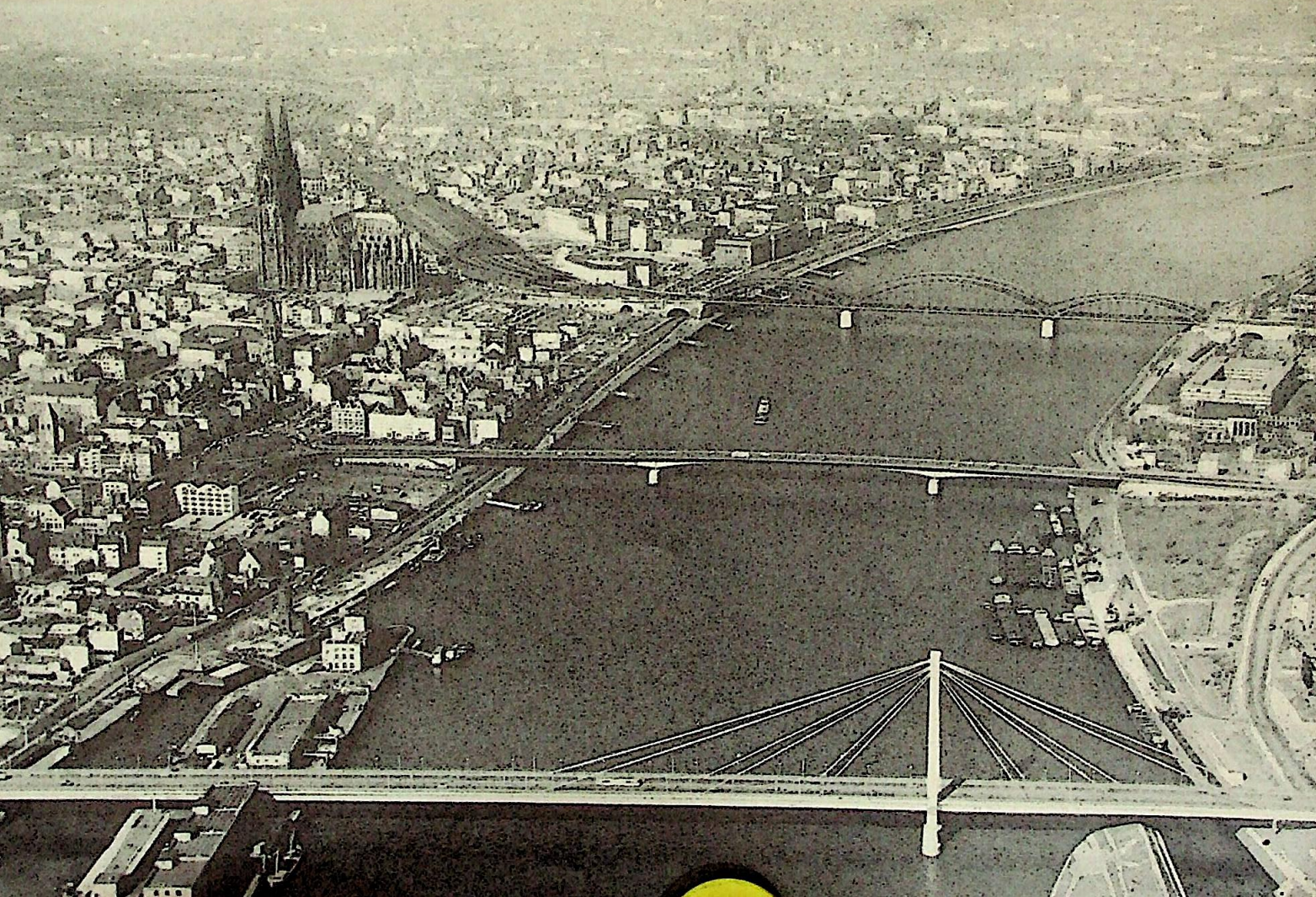
Customs regulations

The elaborate details of these regulations need not confuse or worry you while you remember one basic rule: "all items not meant for normal personal use are liable to customs duty". So you will have to make up your own mind whether some of the things you intended to bring over are better left at home. Oriental prayer mats may be brought in duty-free as long as they bear the prescribed religious insignia. The term "normal personal use" includes small gifts typical for your country, which are destined for relatives or friends in Germany; their total value may, however, not exceed DM 50.—. Anything above this amount, and particularly such things as coffee, tea, cartons of cigarettes, spirits, is subject to duty. Over the years the green-clad customs officers at the German border have developed the method of detecting supposedly foolproof hideouts into a fine art, and penalties can make quite a deep hole in your pocket.

Arrival in Germany

Once you have passed the customs you are in Germany, and you should take a quick look at your purse or wallet. What sort of money do you have? Have you already bought German currency? From now on you can pay in your own currency only in exceptional cases, since only large international hotels and travel agencies accept foreign money. You may convert foreign currency at almost all frontier railway stations. Banks, savings banks and travel agencies will also change your money. All seaports, airports and most larger railway stations have money exchange offices. The German currency is the "Deutsche Mark" ("DM"); it is easy to get to know and to handle. 1 DM consists of 100 Pfennigs. There are coins worth 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 Pfennigs and 1, 2, 5, Marks, as well as paper notes worth 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and, planned for issue in the autumn of 1964, 500 and 1,000 Marks. A currency table will be found on pages 104/105.

Cologne-on-Rhine
View over river with bridges and cathedral



Your first test in handling German money will probably be in paying off the railway porter and taxi driver. Both have fixed rates established by law, and there is no likelihood of being cheated. But both count on getting a little extra beyond the actual charges. And this takes us to the subject of tipping.

Tips

Tipping has become a world-wide custom, or nuisance, depending on one's point of view. There are, regrettably, no hard and fast rules about how much one tips a porter, taxi driver or waiter, because a tip should be an appreciation of services rendered. This means in theory that it may be refused in exceptional cases where the service has been particularly unsatisfactory. Yet, the German name "Trinkgeld" that is "money for drinking", could already give an idea of the minimum usually given. It goes back to the good old times when the servants or coachmen received a glass of schnapps at the bar for 10 Pfennigs. Unfortunately, schnapps, like most other things, is a great deal more expensive these days, and tips should amount to 10 to 15 % of your bill.

Travelling in Germany

The Federal German Railways, a government-owned and operated enterprise, are the biggest transportation system in Germany and, incidentally, employ more workers than any other German concern. They will get you quickly, punctually and comfortably to almost any place in the country. At present the basic charge per kilometre is 8 Pfennigs by second class. If you travel in style, by first class, you will have to pay 50 % more, that is 12 Pfennigs. There are supplementary charges in all fast-travelling trains (express trains, long distance express trains and the Trans-Europe Express). The charges are DM 2.— for the regular express (which you identify by the letter 'D' in front of the train number). DM 6.— for the long distance express (letter 'F' in front of the train number), and DM 6.— to 12.—, according to the distance to be travelled, for the Trans-Europe Express (with the letters 'TEE' in front of the train number). Please remember that most 'F' trains and all 'TEE' trains carry first class cars only.

A glance at the time table, displayed at all stations and also available as a handy booklet, will give you all the information on departures and arrivals, classes of trains, etc., you may need. But should you have trouble looking up your train times (time tables are a mystery even to many Germans), go to any travel agency or to the "Auskunft" (information) at any railway station. On the platforms of larger stations you will also find officials with "Auskunft" written on a yellow band around their caps. About fare reductions for students please consult the appendix on page 103.

Left luggage and forwarded luggage

You should also know that you can store or check your bags at the left luggage office in the station for a small charge, unless you prefer to use one of those large lockers that you can rent in the station for 24 hours by inserting coins.

Munich
City Hall and Liebfrauen-Church

Next to the left luggage office there is usually another wicket with the inscription "Reisegepäck". The Federal Railways will carry, at low rates, luggage that is too heavy or bulky for you to take into your compartment. If you show your ticket at the "Reisegepäck" wicket and fill in a slip the railway will often send your luggage even in the same train, so that you can collect it at once on arrival at your destination.

Post Office

In most larger stations you will also find a post office. Here are a few facts: Inside Germany the postage for a letter (up to 20 grammes, 0,7 ozs.) is 20 Pfennigs; letters for foreign destinations cost 40 Pfennigs. The extra charge for airmail is 15 Pfennigs for European countries. The post office official will give you the airmail rates for non-European countries.

If you want to send a letter by special delivery you should attach a special red label "Eilbote-Exprès" to the envelope, which is available at all post offices. Express letters travel with the regular mail, but when they get to their destination they are delivered right away by special messengers. For this service you have to pay an extra charge of 80 Pfennigs. Important letters or documents should always be sent by registered mail, for which there is an extra fee of 50 Pf. They are delivered personally to the addressee only and must be handed in at the post office.

If you want to send money to somebody you should do so by money order (Postanweisung), which you fill in and hand in, together with the sum of money you wish to send, at the post office. For postal rates see the appendix on page 102.

Your first night in Germany

However, when you first arrive you will probably be more interested in where to stay during the night. Perhaps a friend or a student will meet you at the station. If not, you should look for a tourist office (Verkehrsbüro) in the station or its immediate vicinity. They will give you all the necessary information concerning hotels and hostels in town. You will probably get the surprise of your life when you prepare to sleep in a German bed for the first time, since you have probably never slept under the German type of eiderdown before. Don't worry though, you'll sleep like a log underneath the cushion-like eiderdown, if you give it a good shake first. Even Montaigne wrote in his diary that anyone who "complains about over-nighting in Germany", must be very "finical". There is a saying in Germany that the dreams you have during your first night in a strange bed will come true (only the pleasant ones, of course). We hope it will be the same for you.

The first 24 hours

The first day has come. You have your papers with you, some money and the passport. You'll see all sorts of things that are likely to surprise you: everything

is so neat and proper; people obviously never cease to say "bitte" and "danke" to each other. Everybody is in a hurry: men hurrying to work, housewives rushing to get their shopping done, children running to school. Don't take it too seriously, and don't get run over (since we drive on the right hand side, in case you are used to the other side in your home country).

A map of the town

can be bought in any book-shop or in the municipal tourist office. It will help you to find the university, the "Akademisches Auslandsamt" and, later, during your search for a room.

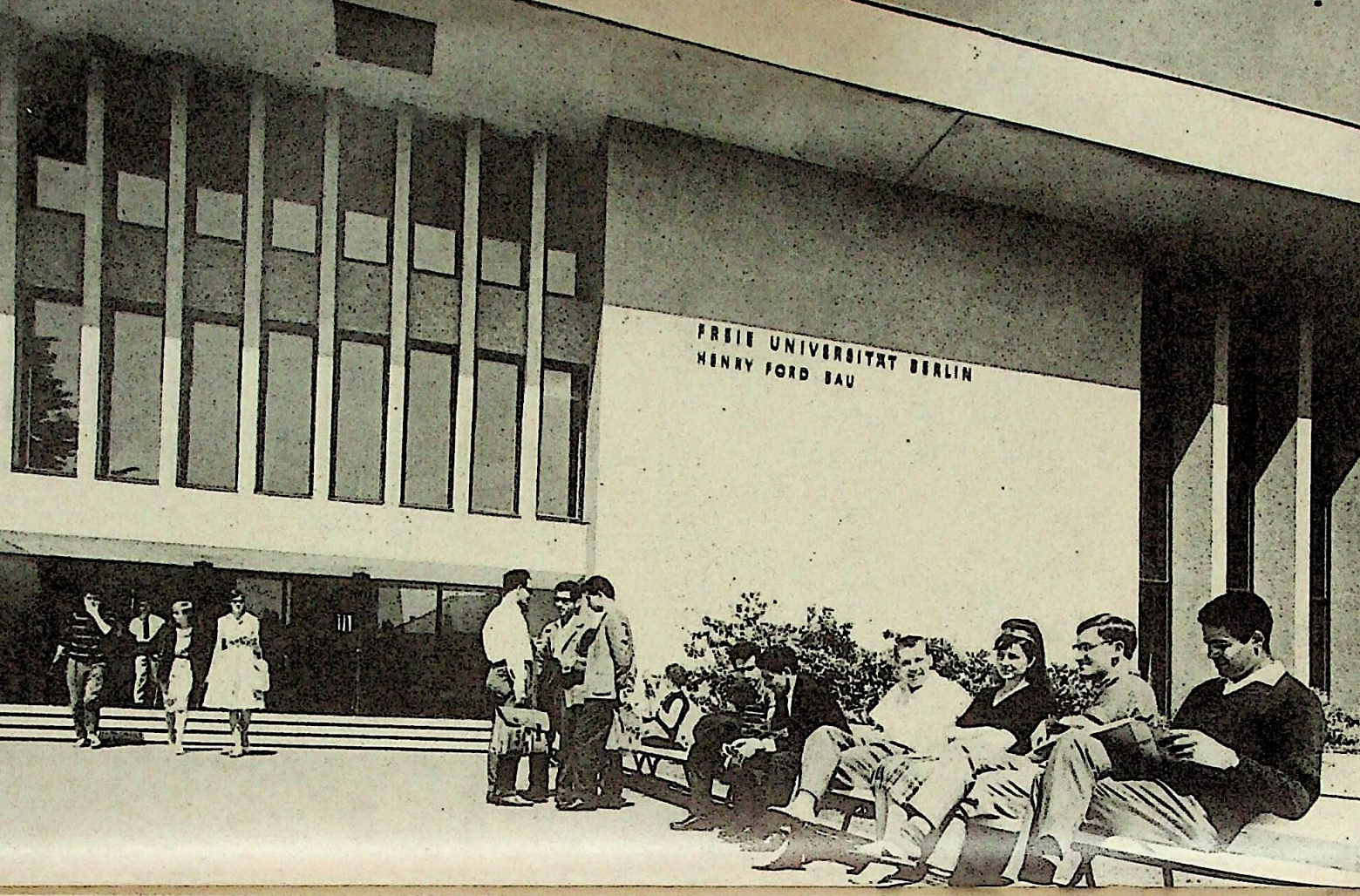
The Police

The staff at the foreign students' advisory office will have told you that you have to register with the police within one week of your arrival; incidentally, this rule also applies to Germans changing their residence. Usually you will find the "Strassenverkehrsamt" quite close to the local police headquarters or residents' registry office. If you hold a driving license issued in your country you will find that it is not valid in Germany. But possibly you may want it at some future date, and it may be a good idea to make an application for a German license. This can be done at the local "Strassenverkehrsamt". There is just one catch: you will have to show in a written examination that you are familiar with the German traffic rules before you can be issued a driving license.

Still, a driving license is probably the last thing you are worrying about at the moment. Even a car wouldn't help you much; you can't sleep or live in it. What you want more than anything else is a suitable room. The first thing to do is to consult the foreign students' office that will probably direct you to the university's lodgings office. Possibly an advertisement in the local newspaper will help.

Student looking for a room

This is a serious problem confronting German and foreign students alike. If you are not among the lucky ones for whom a room has already been arranged by a friend or a fellow-countryman, and if you cannot get a place in a student hostel (new arrivals have only a slim chance) difficulties are bound to arise. But don't despair; this problem, too, will somehow be settled; it always has been. The lodgings office will give you some addresses, and a most useful source are the "Rooms available" (Zimmer zu vermieten) columns of the newspapers, particularly in the Saturday editions. Sometimes rooms are also offered on the university notice-board. Whenever you come across an offer it is wise to lose no time in investigating it, otherwise someone may have beaten you to it. Possibly you will be surprised to find how hard it is to find a place, or, even if you have found something, it may not be quite up to your expectations. Keep in mind that accommodation is quite scarce in German university centres.


FREIE UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN
HENRY FORD BAU

Housing shortage

The fact that during the war every fourth dwelling unit in the present area of the Federal Republic was destroyed still makes itself felt even today. What is more: since 1945 millions of expellees and refugees have had to be resettled in the Federal Republic. You are likely to experience personally that the Federal Republic, with its population of nearly 58 million (including West Berlin) and almost 220 people per square-kilometre, is decidedly overpopulated.

Space is scarce and therefore expensive. Unfortunately this also affects students. A furnished room is relatively expensive, due also to the fact that the number of students in Germany has increased beyond all expectations. It is true that student hostels are being built at all universities, but they cannot keep pace with the sharp increase in the number of students.

Looking for a room – a trial of patience

Do not get discouraged when you have rung the bell in vain too often; if you have been out of luck nine times, perhaps you'll succeed on the tenth try! Sometimes you'll find that another student came just ten minutes ahead of you. Always ask your fellow-students what their experience has been. Indeed continue to discuss this subject even after you have found a place. You are likely to find out things you ought to know when living as an "Untermieter" (literally: a "sub-tenant").

The initial reserve of a landlady should not be taken as unfriendliness. As we mentioned before, many ordinary Germans are not used to foreigners, and you seem strange to her because you do not speak her language. Usually though, once "the ice has been broken", most German landladies can be quite friendly and helpful. But while you are still room hunting: keep on checking with the university accomodation officer; he is more than familiar with the problems that pass across his desk day after day.

Unwritten rules for lodgers

This means that there are certain rules of conduct which are expected of you as one of a number of people living under one roof. Peace and quiet can only be achieved if you treat the others as you would like to be treated yourself. You should consider the following points: 1. Visitors, 2. order, 3. washing and ironing, 4. heating, gas and electricity, 5. cooking, 6. radio.

The best thing to do is to ask the landlady at once whether you may have visitors (usually until 11 p. m.). Also there is sometimes more than one opinion about how to treat a room. If the landlady agrees with you there is no problem. But if you want to use your room for washing and ironing you would be wise first to ask for her permission. Heating, gas and electricity usually present no problem; they are either included in the rent or you pay monthly, according to the amount you have used. To avoid unpleasant surprises it is wise to enquire when renting, whether these items are included in the rent or not. If they are additional charges these bills ought to be paid promptly.

Use of kitchen

You should also consult the landlady about using the kitchen. As a rule German students prepare their own coffee or tea in the morning or evening. However, it is not advisable to learn the art of cooking in somebody else's kitchen — unless you happen to be an expert in this field and wish to invite your landlord. Many people also object to a stranger puttering about in their kitchen, using dishes, etc. It usually does not pay to cook your own hot meals at home. The cost in time, effort and money is often higher than the comparative price in the students' restaurant, the "Mensa". See page 52.

A radio* may send the gentlest of landladies into a rage if, because of the usually thin walls, the other tenants become involuntary listeners to your programme. (Incidentally, you should know that there is a fee for using a radio in Germany. The postman collects DM 2.— per month, after you have handed him an application for a radio license.)

Having provided you with information concerning your lodgings let us give you some hints with regard to purchases and errands you may have to make.

Business hours

Most shops in Germany open at 8 a. m. or 8.30 a. m. Many stay open all day, but quite a few close for lunch between 12.30 and 2.30 p. m. Closing time in the evening, fixed by law, is 6.30 p. m. Shops close at 2 p. m. on Saturdays, except on the first Saturday in every month, when they stay open till 6 p. m. During the week post offices close at 6 p. m., except the main post offices and railway station post offices in the larger cities. Banks and savings banks open from 8.30 to 12.30, and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., Fridays till 6 p. m. They remain closed on Saturdays.

Savings Banks

Times have passed when people used to hoard their money in an old sock under the mattress. Even the drawer in your room is not the right place for a large sum of money. There are over 13,000 banks and savings banks in the Federal Republic at your disposal and you should consider whether it would not be wise to open a bank account to which you can have your money paid regularly. You could then use your own savings bank book or cheque book. With savings accounts, which principally serve your personal requirements, only you, yourself, can pay in and draw the money. With a deposit account, on the other hand, money can be paid into your account from any source; you yourself can draw out money and make payments by cheque.

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* With few exception in remote rural areas the supply of electric power has been standardised in Germany. The type of current and voltage is the same everywhere: 220 volts alternating current with 50 cycles per second. All electric appliances on the market are adjusted to this voltage, but can sometimes (for example in many radio sets and electric razors) be switched on to other, lower voltages.

"Postscheckkonto" and Postal Savings Bank

Another way of making and receiving payments is to use the "Postscheck" service of the Federal Post Office. A Postscheck account saves you trips to the bank. All you have to do is to put your cheque or money transfer form into a special envelope provided for this purpose and stick it in the nearest post box. This mode of payment is particularly useful for paying small bills for books and magazines, your fees, etc., because most business people and public bodies are members of the post-cheque scheme.

The German post office also operates its own savings bank. An important advantage enjoyed by owners of a post office savings account is that they can draw money at any post office in Germany, as long as they make sure that there are funds in their account. At big railway stations this service is operated around the clock for 24 hours.

Spending money

This is usually more pleasant and easier than earning it. Particularly during the first days after your arrival you will need certain things. Your landlady may ask you to provide your own sheets, you may need exercise books and writing paper. Coat hangers, toilet articles and other items that you did not manage to cram into your bags, may now have to be bought.

Until you have found suitable shops in your own neighbourhood you should buy in the large department stores, where you can find almost anything you can think of, and where you save time into the bargain. Our table of prices on page 101 will give you an approximate idea of current German prices. It can't possibly be complete, and you should always remember that such prices are subject to frequent changes. Yet, with a little common sense you will soon find the best bargains, and you'll learn where it would be wise to be content with window shopping.

Restaurants and snack bars

This principle also applies to restaurants and snack bars. Here, too, the rule should be: first give the place a try, then decide whether you want to become a steady customer. Prices in restaurants may create a problem, but most of these places, except the very elegant and expensive ones, have the menu posted outside, next to the entrance; so that you can make sure of the prices before you decide to take the plunge. The customary meal times in Germany are 12 noon to 2 p. m. for lunch (which is still considered to be the main meal of the day) and 7 to 9 p. m. for dinner or supper. These hours are kept by restaurants and snack bars for full-course hot meals, and (only at lunch time) by department store restaurants, where the prices lie between a regular restaurant and the "Mensa".

The "Mensa"

This is the students' restaurant found at every university and is considered a real blessing by most impecunious students. Partly because it offers only one or two different meals, partly because it operates at cost or is subsidized, meals at the Mensa are considerably cheaper than elsewhere. Prices are likely to vary between DM 1.— and DM 1.50. Almost all of the student restaurants operate on the self-service system. Apart from the regular meal you can usually choose between a number of other dishes, and of course you can get cold drinks, beer, milk, cocoa, coffee, and pastry at moderate prices.

Student life

This includes many groups, clubs and associations, extending all the way from those of a social, political, religious or cultural variety to the traditional "Korporationen" and "Verbindungen" which, in many ways, resemble American "fraternities".

Supra-national associations, committees and clubs are:

the WUS (World University Service)

the ISSF (Internationaler Studentenbund — Studentenbewegung für übernationale Föderation / United Nations Student Association — German Section)

the IC (International Club).

These three groups have branches at nearly all German universities and cater principally for the interest of foreign students. While the IC emphasizes mainly social activities, the ISSF organizes discussions and seminars, where foreign guests are always welcome. In the WUS you will find social evenings and discussions, evening talks and afternoon teas presented by foreign students, dances, exhibitions, special screenings of films or slides, etc. The WUS works in close co-operation with the foreign students' office, and with the various national organizations to which students belong.

University sports

Sports are an important feature of university activities. There are rowing clubs (often with their own boat-houses), courses in sailing, tennis courts, swimming pools, and training facilities for football, handball and basketball. You will find information about sports facilities and sports grounds on the students' notice board, in the "Studienführer", and in the Calendar (lecture list).

What is the "AStA"?

An abbreviation of "**A**llgemeiner **St**udenten-**A**usschuss", that is the local union of students, member of the "Verband Deutscher Studentenschaften" (VDS), the German National Union of Students. The AStA delegates are freely elected as representatives of all students enrolled at the university (whether they are Germans or foreigners). It represents the rights and interests of the students

Boy, that looks good!
Lunchtime in Bonn's "Mensa"

with the university authorities and before the public. At many universities foreign students have been elected to the AStA, taking over such departments as sports, cultural or social affairs, student associations, press, etc.; this is certainly one of the best ways of getting acquainted with students' problems.

Student welfare

The most important body responsible for student welfare is the "Studentenwerk". Its field of activity is wide; ranging from the administration of the student hostels, to advice on studies, from the granting of free meals and the running of the Mensa (university restaurant) to health and accident insurance.

Insurance

Particularly for foreign students adequate insurance coverage is of great importance. The official student health insurance — to which a small part of your fees goes — will pay for a percentage of your medical expenses which will vary from university to university, provided you have obtained a special form from the office of the "Studentenwerk" before commencing treatment. Expenses arising from exceptional risks (eye glasses, dentures, etc.) are only covered to a very small extent, but in such cases financial aid can be granted at some universities. We strongly recommend, however, that you take out a private health insurance, either in your own country or in Germany, in order to be adequately protected against all risks.

In addition every student is insured against accidents. This insurance covers all accidents which occur in connection with studies, i. e. on university premises, or when on the way to or from a lecture or class. You can check on the insurance benefits at the office of the "Studentenwerk".

Unfortunately, no amount of organized welfare can take the place of the care you would be given in your home which is thousands of miles away. An invitation to a German family can be no substitute for your own home. But you should most certainly accept such an invitation when you receive one.

Guest in German families

Visits in German families are really the best way to get to know Germany. Don't hesitate to accept such an invitation because you are not in a position to return it. You are not expected to do so. It may well be that your host is a little reserved at first — and you may feel the same. However, after a short while the atmosphere will quickly become cordial, for we enjoy conversation and are interested in foreigners and their way of life. Perhaps there are one or two things you ought to know. A few flowers — they need not be very elaborate and costly — in return for the invitation are almost a matter of course. Punctuality is a cardinal rule, and a telephone call the day after, to say "thank you", is not compulsory but your host will appreciate it. There are few hard and fast rules, but a natural sense of tact and good manners will help you strike the right tone.

Practice makes perfect!
Herbert v. Karajan leads a course of conducting

Other countries — other customs

And since we are on the subject of the "right tone" perhaps we may give you a few general tips. A gentleman should always greet a lady first; in general it is expected that a younger person greets an older one first. In trains, trams and buses young people should vacate their seats for older persons when there is standing room only. If you are a guest in somebody else's house, or if you have to go and see your professor, you should never sit down before you have been invited to do so. If you take out an attractive young lady you should be the first to enter the restaurant because it is up to the gentleman to look for a table; it is also he who orders the meal.

One more thing while we are talking about meals: potatoes are still among the main dishes in Germany, although some people think that they should be left in the cellar — where they are often stored. However, once you have them on your plate, it is the custom not to cut them with your knife but to use your fork for this purpose. Why is this so? There is no answer to some questions except: because that's the way it is!

No infallible rules

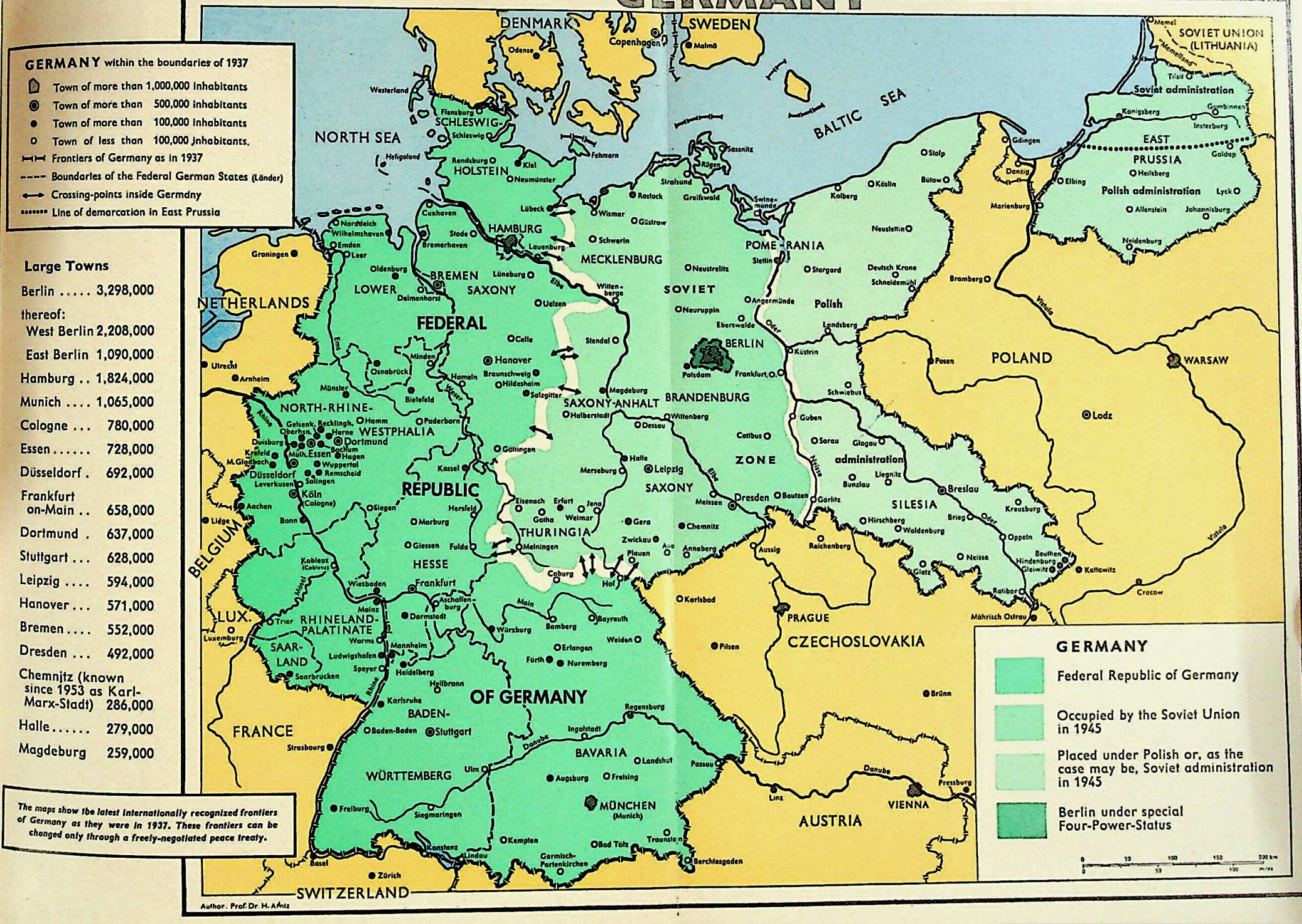
Although there is still much that could be said, we think that we have given you the most important tips for a general idea of what to expect. But do not forget that there are no exact and infallible rules that can be passed on, about how to study at German universities and how to get to know the country. Each one of you has different interests, and so you will have to develop your own conceptions of the "studium generale" as far as possible. You may start by your preparations at home; no letter should be too much trouble, and no effort too great to secure all necessary information. It will help you avoid confusion, disillusionment and disappointment.

Never fear to ask questions!

Germany has more to offer than a framed diploma and an album of souvenir photos. Material reasons for a study abroad are only part of the story. It should be an equally strong motive to discover and experience a new part of the world, with all its secrets, encounters and adventures. With this in mind we wish you once more

"Bon Voyage!"

GERMANY



Author: Prof. Dr. H. Arntz

APPENDIX

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Survey of Courses in the Principal Fields of Study

The information contained in this survey is applicable to German Students, but insofar as it concerns the minimum period of study and final examinations it also applies with minor adjustments to foreign students. The column "Prescribed number of semesters" indicates the minimum number of semesters after which an examination may be taken at the earliest. "Average period of study" indicates the average number of semesters a student in the respective field may expect to have to spend in his course of studies. Please refer back to what we said on this subject when we discussed the "duration of studies" on pages 32 and 34!

A sign *) in the column "Degree or Diploma" means that this particular course may be terminated not only with the "Promotion" but also, after eight semesters, with the "Magister" examination. The M. A. examination (Magister Artium) has so far been introduced at the following universities: Berlin (FU), Bonn, Erlangen-Nürnberg, Freiburg, Göttingen, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Köln, Mainz, Münster, Saarbrücken and Tübingen.

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Agriculture	1½ years prior to taking up studies	U: Bonn, Göttingen, Kiel; TU: Berlin (TU), München (Weihenstephan) Stuttgart-Hohenheim	Diplom-Exam. Dr. agr.	8	8—9
Agric. Chemistry		all universities and technical universities	Diplom-Exam. Dr. rer. nat. Dr. agr.	8	12—14
Anthropology		U: Berlin (FU), Bonn, Erlangen-Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Göttingen, Hamburg, Kiel, Köln, Mainz, Marburg, München, Münster, Tübingen, Würzburg; like Medicine (see below)	Dr. rer. nat.	8 11	12—13 12—13
Archaeology		all universities	Ph. D.*)	8	10—11
Architecture	6 months; in Munich 16 months, of which 3 prior to studies	all technical universities, all art academies	Dipl.-Ing.; Dr.-Ing.; (engineering) both only at techn. universities. Art Academy in Berlin: "Architekt HbK"	8	9—11
Archives		all universities exc. Giessen	State Exam., Ph. D.	8	9
Art History		all universities exc. Giessen	Ph. D.*)	8	8—10

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Astronomy		all universities exc. Giessen	Dr. rer. nat.	8	9—10
Biology	fo those intending to take Diplom examination 2 months prior to or during studies	all universities; TU: Braunschweig, Darmstadt, München, Stuttgart, (for botany and microbiology also Karlsruhe)	State-Exam. Diplom-Exam. (not at all universities) Dr. rer, nat.	8	9—11
Chemistry	desirable before Diplom examination	all universities and technical universities	State-Examination Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. nat. Dr.-Ing.	8	11—13
Comparative Religion		all universities	Ph. D.*)	8	9—11
Dentistry	desirable during studies	all universities exc. Saarbrücken; after the Physikum also at Medical Academy Düsseldorf	State-Examination (special examination for foreigners), Dr. med. dent.	10	11—12
Dramaturgy, Theatrics		Berlin (FU), Köln, Mainz, München	Ph. D.*)	8	8—10
Economics	6 months before or during studies desirable	all universities, College of Economics, Mannheim	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. pol.	8	9—10
Education					
Vocational Training	Studies at colleges of education, only in some of the "Länder", in connection with universities and technical universities. Requirements for practical work and courses of study vary.				
Commerce	1 year of commercial training; prior or during studies, depending on the college of education	U: Berlin (FU), Frankfurt, Erlangen-Nürnberg, Hamburg, Köln, München, Saarbrücken, College of Economics Mannheim (by way of "Diplom-Kaufmann")	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. pol.	8	8—10

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Art		Art Academies; subsidiary scientific field at all universities (not required in all "Länder")	State-Examination	8	9—10
Teaching at secondary schools	6—8 weeks of practical teaching	all universities; for the physical sciences also all technical universities	State-Examination "Promotion"	8	9—10
Physical Training		all universities, exc. Giessen. TU: Hannover, Karlsruhe	State-Examination	8	9—10
Teaching at "intermediate" schools (lower grade of secondary schools)	Supplementary studies for teachers of primary schools; six semesters of studies at a university in two subjects. Regulations vary in the different "Länder".				
Music		all academies of music; subsidiary scientific subject at all universities (not required in all the "Länder")	State-Examination	8	9—10
Teaching at primary schools	Training at university level only in some of the "Länder", normally at college of education.				
Egyptology		U: Bonn, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Mainz, Marburg, München, Münster, Tübingen	Ph. D.	11	11—12
Engineering					
Aeronautical	6 months prior to studies, and 6 months during studies	TU: Aachen, Berlin (TU), Braunschweig, Darmstadt, München, Stuttgart	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—10
Brewing Technology	1 year prior to studies	TU: Berlin, München	Diplom-Examination Dr. agr.	8	9—11
Civil engin.	6 months prior to studies, and 6 months during studies	all technical universities	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Distilling Technology	6 months prior to studies, and 6 months during studies	Technical University of Berlin	Diplom-Examination Dr. agr.	8	9—11
Electrical engineering	6 months prior to studies (Munich 3 months) 6 months during studies (Munich 9 months)	all technical universities	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11
Fuel Technology	6 months prior to studies, and 6 months during studies	TU: Aachen, Berlin (TU), Karlsruhe	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11
Highway engineering and town planning	See "Civil Engineering"				
Hydraulic engin.	6 months prior to studies,	all technical universities	Diplom-Examination	11	11—12
Marine engineering	6 months prior to studies, and 6 months during studies	TU: Aachen, Berlin (TU), Hannover in connection with the marine engineering institute of Hamburg university	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	9	10—12
Materials Technology		U: Saarbrücken; TU: Stuttgart	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8—10	9—12
Mechanical engin.	6 months prior to studies (Munich 3 months) and 6 months during studies (Munich 9 months)	all technical universities	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11
Metallurgical Engineering	9 months during studies	TU: Aachen, Berlin (TU), Clausthal	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11
Mining Engineering	6 months prior to studies, and 6 months during studies	TU: Aachen, Berlin (TU), Clausthal	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	8—11
Petrography	6 months prior to studies, and 6 months during studies	TU: Aachen, Clausthal	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	8—10

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Precision Mechanics	6 months prior to studies, 3—6 months during studies	all technical universities	Diplom in mechanical or electrical engineering; specialisation only at TU Braunschweig. Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11
Sugar Technology	during studies participation at two sugar processing periods	TU Berlin	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11
Surveying	6 months prior to studies	TU: Berlin (TU), Hannover, Karlsruhe, München, Stuttgart; U: Bonn; up to intermediate examination also: TU Aachen, Braunschweig, Darmstadt	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11
Techn. Procedures (Verfahrens-ingenieur)	6 months before studies, and 6 months during studies	TU: Aachen, Berlin (TU), Braunschweig, Hannover, Karlsruhe, München	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11
Ethnology		U: Berlin (FU), Bonn, Frankfurt, Göttingen, Hamburg, Köln, Mainz, München, Tübingen	Ph. D.*)	8	8—10
Food Chemistry	see pharmacy and chemistry	all universities and technical universities	food chemistry preliminary examination, or examination in pharmacy, or oral examination for Diplom in chemistry	depends on way of studies	
Forestry	6—12 months before or during studies	U: Freiburg, Göttingen, (Hann.-Münden), München. Possible 1 year of supplementary studies in international forestry at Hamburg university	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. nat. Dr. forest. Dr. oec. publ.	8	8—10
Geodesy	6 months with a surveying authority prior to studies, 33 months of preparing work prior to the principal State-Examination	U: Bonn; TU: Berlin (TU), Hannover, Karlsruhe, München, Stuttgart. Only to intermediate Diplom-Exam.: TH Aachen, Braunschweig, Darmstadt	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—10

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Geography		all universities	State-Exam. Diplom-Examination ("Promotion" only in Berlin)	8	9—10
Geology	4—9 months during studies	all universities and technical universities	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. nat.	8	9—10
Geophysics	4—6 weeks during studies	U: Berlin (FU), Bonn, Frankfurt, Göttingen, Hamburg, Kiel, Köln, Mainz, München; TH: Clausthal	Diplom-Examination (exc. Berlin and Bonn; in Cologne only intermediate examination), Dr. rer. nat.	8	9—12
German		all universities	State-Examination Ph. D.	11	11—12
History		all universities (U. Giessen only eastern European h.) TU: Berlin (TU), Braunschweig, Darmstadt, Hannover, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart	Ph. D.	11	11—12
Horticulture	1½ years prior to studies	TU: Berlin (TU), Hannover (Sarstedt), München (Weihenstephan)	Diplom-Examination Dr. agr.	8	8—10
Industrial Engineering	6 months prior to studies; or partly before and during studies	TU: Berlin (TU), Darmstadt, Karlsruhe; München, Aachen additl. studies after Dipl.-Ing.	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. pol.	8	9—11
Industrial Law	as "Law"	all universities	State-Examination then: Dipl.-Comm. or Dr. rer. pol.	12	approx. 12
Interpreter		U: Heidelberg, Mainz (Germersheim), Saarbrücken	Diplom-Interpreter	6	6—8

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Journalism	voluntary work advisable during studies	U: Berlin (FU), München, Münster: journalism as the main subject, addl. subject obligatory from history, philology. Choice of a 2nd addl. subject from another faculty possible.	Ph. D.*)	8	8—10
Law	6—8 weeks desirable	all universities exc. Giessen	State-Examination Dr. jur.	7—8	8—9
Librarianship		all universities entitled to confer a doctorate	State-Examination Ph. D.	8	9—10
Linguistics		comparative linguistics all universities exc. Giessen general linguistics: U. Bonn	Ph. D.	8	9—10
Literature		all universities exc. Giessen	Ph. D.	8	9—10
Management	6 months commercial practice prior to or during studies	U: Berlin (FU), Erlangen-Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Göttingen, Hamburg, Köln, München, Münster, Saarbrücken, Würzburg, Berlin (TU), College of Economics Mannheim	Diplom-Commerce Dr. rer. pol.	8	8—10
Mathematics	desirable during studies	all universities and technical universities	Diplom-Examination State-Examination Dr. rer. nat.	8	9—11
Medicine	8 weeks hospital training before 2nd semester, 3 months practical training during clinical studies	all universities; Medical Academy in Düsseldorf after the preliminary exam.; Klinikum Essen of Münster U. after the "Physikum" examination.	State-Examination (special examination for foreigners) Dr. med.	11	12—13
Metallurgy	6 months prior to studies, and 6 months during studies	TU: Aachen, Berlin (TU), Braunschweig, Clausthal, Hannover, München, U: Münster, Göttingen, Saarbrücken	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing. Dr. rer. nat.	8	10—11

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Meteorology	6—8 weeks during studies	U: Berlin (FU), Frankfurt, Hamburg, Köln, Mainz, München; TU: Darmstadt, Karlsruhe	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. nat.	8	9—11
Microbiology	2 months during studies	all universities; TU: Berlin (TU), Braunschweig, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, München, Stuttgart	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. nat. Dr. agr.	8	10—11
Mineralogy	desirable during studies	all universities; all technical universites exc. Braunschweig	Diplom-Examination (not at all universities); Dr. rer. nat.	8	9—11
Mine Surveying	1 year prior to studies	TU: Aachen, Clausthal	Diplom-Examination Dr.-Ing.	8	9—11
Musicology		all universities	Ph. D.*)	8	9—11
Oriental Studies		U: Berlin (FU), Bonn, Erlangen-Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Göttingen, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Kiel, Köln, Mainz, Marburg, München, Münster, Saarbrükken, Würzburg	Ph. D.	11	12—13
Oceanography		U: Hamburg, Kiel	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. nat.	8	10
Pharmacology	see Medicine and Veterinary Medicine	all universities, College of Veterinary Science Hannover, also Medical Academy Düsseldorf	State-Examination (special examination for foreigners) Dr. med. Dr. med. vet.	11	12—13
Pharmacy	2 years, with preliminary pharm. examination	U: Berlin (FU), Bonn, Erlangen-Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Hamburg, Kiel, Mainz, Marburg, München, Münster, Tübingen, Würzburg; TU Braunschweig, Karlsruhe, (Berlin TU only 1st and 2nd semester)	Pharm.-Examination Dr. rer. nat.	6	7—8

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Philology (Lit. English & French)		U: Berlin (FU), Bonn, Erlangen-Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Göttingen, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Kiel, Köln, Mainz, Marburg, München, Münster, Saarbrücken, Tübingen	State-Examination Ph. D.*)	11	11—12
Philology (classical; Latin, Greek, etc.)		as above	Ph. D.*)	11	11—12
Philosophy		all universities, College of Economics Mannheim	Ph. D.*)	11	11—12
Physics	4—6 weeks desirable before or during studies	all universities and technical universities	State-Examination Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. nat.	8	9—11
Political Sciences		Complete course of studies in Berlin only; lectures in Bonn, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Göttingen, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Kiel, Köln, Marburg, München, Tübingen; TU: Darmstadt	Diplom-Examination (Berlin only) Ph. D.	8	9—11
Psychology	3 times 6 weeks practical training during studies desirable	all universities, TU: Braunschweig, Darmstadt, Hannover	Diplom-Examination Ph. D.	8	9—11
Psychotherapy	Special study follows completed studies in medicine or psychology				
Slavic Studies		all universities exc. Freiburg and Giessen	Ph. D.	10	10—11
Social Sciences		U: Berlin (FU), Bonn, Erlangen-Nürnberg, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Göttingen, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Kiel, Köln, Mainz, Marburg, München, Münster, Saarbrücken; TU: Darmstadt	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. pol.	10	10—11

Subject	Practical Training	Place of Study	Degree, Diploma or Qualification	Prescribed number of semesters	Average number of semesters
Sociology	6 months before or during studies (varies according to university)	Sociologist: U: Berlin (FU), Frankfurt, Münster; "Sozialwirt": U: Erlangen-Nürnberg, Göttingen	Diplom-Examination "Promotion" possible at all universities.	8	10—11
Sound Technology					
a) Sound-Engineer	6 months during studies	TU Berlin School of Sound Engineering, Robert Schumann Conservatory, Düsseldorf	Diplom-Examination Final Examination	9 6	9—10 6—7
b) Sound Technician	6 months before and 6 months during studies	North-West German Academy of Music, Detmold;	Diplom Sound-Technician	7	8—9
		TU Berlin, in connection with Academy of Music	Diplom-Examination with addl. examination	9	10—11
Timber Technology	6 months before and 6 months during studies	U: Hamburg	Diplom-Examination Dr. rer. nat.	8	8—10
Theology (Catholic)	special church-organised courses during studies	U: Bonn, Freiburg, Mainz, München, Münster, Tübingen, Würzburg; Cath. Theol. Faculty Trier; Phil.-Theol. Colleges Bamberg, Dillingen, Eichstätt, Frankfurt, Freising, Fulda, Königstein, Paderborn, Passau, Regensburg	Final theol. examination Dr. theol.	10	11—12
Theology (Protest.)	desirable during studies	U: Bonn, Erlangen, Göttingen, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Kiel, Mainz, Marburg, Münster, Tübingen. — Only 3 semesters being counted towards complete course of studies: Church Colleges Berlin, Bethel, Neuendettelsau, Wuppertal	Theol. Finals Dr. theol.	8	9—11
Theology (Old Cath.)		U: Bonn	Theol. Finals	10	10—11
Veterinary Medicine	6 weeks during studies	U: Berlin (FU), Giessen, München; Academy of Veterinary Medicine Hannover	State-Examination Dr. med. vet.	9	10—11

Time-Tables for Students at Technical Universities

Time-Table 1

Valid for the subjects:

Mechanical engineering (and similar subjects), electrical engineering, industrial engineering, mining, industrial fuels. Beginning of studies: w i n t e r semester, previous trainee period.

October until middle of December (previous year):	Student's application for admission to German university
Until February 1:	Decision of the university on applicant's admission
February-March:	Preparations of foreign student for journey to Germany
April-May until September-Oktober:	Trainee period (6 months)
November:	Beginning of special studies or preparatory course

This schedule makes allowance for attending the language course of the Goethe Institute from March to April, if the university has granted admission already before February 1.

Time-Table 2

Valid for the subjects:

Metallurgy, Geology and Mineralogy, Natural Science. Beginning of studies: s u m m e r semester, no previous trainee period.

October until middle of December (previous year):	Student's application for admission to German university
Until February 1:	Decision of the university on applicant's admission
February-March:	Preparations of foreign student for journey to Germany
April-May:	Beginning of special studies or preparatory course

This schedule makes allowance for attending the language course of the Goethe Institute from March to April, if the university has granted admission already before February 1.

Time-Table 3

Valid for the subjects:

Structural engineering, architecture*, geology and mineralogy, natural sciences, metallurgy. Beginning of studies: w i n t e r semester, no previous trainee period.

April until middle of June:	Student's application for admission to German university
Until August 1:	Decision of the university on applicant's admission
August-September	Preparation of foreign student for journey to Germany
October-November:	Beginning of special studies or preparatory course

This schedule makes allowance for attending the language course of the Goethe Institute from September to October, if the university has granted admission already before August 1.

Time-Table 4

Valid for the subjects:
Mining, Industrial fuels. Beginning of studies: s u m m e r semester, previous trainee period.

April until middle of June:	Student's applicantion for admission to German university
Until August 1:	Decision of the university on applicant's admission
August-September:	Preparation of foreign student for journey to Germany
Oktober-November until March-April:	Trainee period (6 months)
April-May:	Beginning of special studies or preparatory course.

This schedule makes allowance for attending the language course of the Goethe Institute from September to October, if the university has granted admission already before August 1.

Universities, Technical Universities, Colleges with University Status

Aachen: Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule
Rektorat: 51 Aachen, Templergraben 55
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 51 Aachen, Templergraben 55

Faculty of General Sciences
  Dept. of Mathematics and Physics
  Dept. of Chemistry
  Dept. of Arts and Economics
Faculty of Civil Engineering
  Dept. of Architecture
  Dept. of Construction Engineering
Faculty of Mechnical Engineering
Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy
  Dept. of Mining
  Dept. of Metallurgy
Faculty of Electrical Engineering

Berlin: Freie Universität
Rektorat: 1 Berlin-Dahlem, Ihnestrasse 24
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 1 Berlin-Dahlem, Ihnestrasse 24

Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Veterinary Science
Faculty of Law
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences
Institute of Eastern European Affairs
Institute of Political Science
Otto Suhr Institute (formerly: German College of Politics)

Berlin: Technische Universität
Rektorat: 1 Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Hardenbergstrasse 34
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 1 Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Hardenbergstrasse 34

Faculty of Arts
Faculty of General Engineering
  Dept. of Mathematics
  Dept. of Physics
  Dept. of Chemistry
Faculty of Architecture
Faculty of Civil Engineering
  Dept. of Building and Transport
  Dept. of Surveying
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Marine Engineering
  Dept. of Aeronautical Engineering
Faculty of Agriculture
  Dept. of Agriculture
  Dept. of Horticulture
  Dept. of Agricultural Technology
Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy
  Dept. of Mining
  Dept. of Metallurgy
Faculty of Economics
Faculty of Electrical Engineering

Bonn: Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität
Rektorat: 53 Bonn, Liebfrauenweg 3
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 53 Bonn, Koblenzer Strasse 24

Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Catholic Theology
Faculty of Law and Political Science
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences
Faculty of Agriculture

Braunschweig: Technische Hochschule Carolo-Wilhelmina
Rektorat: 33 Braunschweig, Pockelsstrasse 4
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 33 Braunschweig, Schleinitzstrasse 20

Faculty of Physical Science and Arts
  Dept. of Physical Sciences
  Dept. of Arts
Faculty of Civil Engineering
  Dept. of Architecture
  Dept. of Construction Engineering
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Electrical Engineering

Clausthal: Bergakademie; Technische Hochschule
Rektorat: 3392 Clausthal-Zellerfeld, Adolf-Römer-Strasse 2 A
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 3392 Clausthal-Zellerfeld, Adolf-Römer-Strasse 2 A

Faculty of Physical Sciences and Arts
(Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Geophysics, Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology and Palaeontology, Law, Social and Economic Sciences, Arts, Mining Law, Petroleum-Geology)
Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy

Darmstadt: Technische Hochschule
Rektorat: 61 Darmstadt, Hochschulstrasse 1
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 61 Darmstadt, Hochschulstrasse 1

Faculty of Architecture
Faculty of Construction Engineering
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Faculty of Chemistry, Biology, Geology and Mineralogy
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics
Faculty of Arts and Political Science

Düsseldorf: Medizinische Akademie
Rektorat: 4 Düsseldorf, Strümpellstrasse 4
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 4 Düsseldorf, Strümpellstrasse 4

Admission to the study of medicine only after successful completion of the "Vorphysikum" (preliminary studies and examination). Admission to the study of dentistry only after successful completion of the "Physikum".

Erlangen-Nürnberg: Friedrich-Alexander-Universität
Rektorat: 852 Erlangen, Schloss
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 852 Erlangen, Schlossplatz 3

In Erlangen:
Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Law
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Physical Sciences

In Nürnberg:
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences

Frankfurt/M.: Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität
Rektorat: 6 Frankfurt/M., Mertonstrasse 17
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 6 Frankfurt/M., Mertonstrasse 17

Faculty of Law
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Physical Sciences
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences

Freiburg: Albert-Ludwigs-Universität
Rektorat: 78 Freiburg i. Br., Belfortstrasse 11
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 78 Freiburg i. Br., Belfortstrasse 11

Faculty of Catholic Theology
Faculty of Law and Political Science
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences

Giessen: Justus-Liebig-Universität
Rektorat: 63 Giessen, Ludwigstrasse 23
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 63 Giessen, Frankfurter Strasse 3 H

Faculty of Physical Sciences and Philosophy
Faculty of Agriculture
Faculty of Veterinary Science
Faculty of Medicine

Göttingen: Georg-August-Universität
Rektorat: 34 Göttingen, Wilhelmplatz 1
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 34 Göttingen, Papendiek 16

Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Law
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences
Faculty of Forestry
Faculty of Agriculture
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences

Hamburg: Universität
Rektorat: 2 Hamburg 13, Edmund-Siemers-Allee
Akademische Auslandsstelle: 2 Hamburg 13, Schlüterstrasse 7

Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Law
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences

Hannover: Technische Hochschule
Rektorat: 3 Hannover, Am Welfengarten 1
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 3 Hannover, Am Welfengarten 1 A

Faculty of Physical Sciences and Arts
  Dept. of Mathematics and Physics
  Dept. of Chemistry
  Dept. of Arts
Faculty of Civil Engineering
  Dept. of Architecture
  Dept. of Construction Engineering and Surveying
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Electrical Engineering
  Dept. of Marine Engineering
Faculty of Horticulture and Agriculture
  Dept. of Horticulture
  Dept. of Agriculture

Hannover: Tierärztliche Hochschule
Rektorat: 3 Hannover, Hans-Böckler-Allee 16
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 3 Hannover, Hans-Böckler-Allee 16

Heidelberg: Ruprecht-Karl-Universität
Rektorat: 69 Heidelberg, Grabengasse 1
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 69 Heidelberg, Grabengasse 14

Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Law
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Physical Sciences and Mathematics
Institute of Interpreters' Studies

Karlsruhe: Technische Hochschule Fridericiana
Rektorat: 75 Karlsruhe, Kaiserstrasse 12
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 75 Karlsruhe, Kaiserallee 46

Faculty of Physical Sciences and Arts
  Dept. of Mathematics and Physics
  Dept. of Chemistry
  Dept. of Arts
Faculty of Civil Engineering
  Dept. of Architecture
  Dept. of Civil Engineering
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Electrical Engineering

Kiel: Christian-Albrechts-Universität
Rektorat: 23 Kiel, Olshausenstrasse 40—60, Haus 15
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 23 Kiel, Olshausenstrasse 40—60, Haus 15

Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Law and Political Science
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Agriculture

Köln (Cologne): Universität zu Köln
Rektorat: 5 Köln-Lindenthal, Albertus-Magnus-Platz
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 5 Köln-Sülz, Universitätsstrasse 16

Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences
Faculty of Law
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences

Mainz: Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität
Rektorat: 65 Mainz, Forum universitatis 2
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 65 Mainz, Forum universitatis 6

Faculty of Catholic Theology
Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Law and Economics
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Physical Sciences
Institute of Foreign and Interpreters' Studies (Germersheim)

Mannheim: Wirtschaftshochschule
Rektorat: 68 Mannheim, Schloss
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 68 Mannheim, Schloss

General Department
Dept. of Business and Industrial Management
Dept. of Economics and Statistics

Marburg / Lahn: Philipps-Universität
Rektorat: 355 Marburg/Lahn, Biegenstrasse 10
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 355 Marburg/Lahn, Biegenstrasse 10

Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Law and Political Science
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Physical Sciences

München (Munich): Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität
Rektorat: 8 München 22, Geschwister-Scholl-Platz
Akademische Auslandsstelle: 8 München 22, Veterinärstrasse 1

Faculty of Catholic Theology
Faculty of Law
Faculty of Political Science
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Veterinary Science
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Physical Sciences

München (Munich): Technische Hochschule
Rektorat: 8 München 2, Arcisstrasse 21
Akademische Auslandsstelle: 8 München 22, Veterinärstrasse 1

Faculty of General Sciences
  Dept. of Mathematics and Physics
  Dept. of Chemistry
  General Departments
Faculty of Civil Engineering
  Dept. of Civil Engineering and Surveying
  Dept. of Architecture
Faculty of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
  Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Electrical Engineering
Faculty of Agriculture and Horticulture (Weihenstephan)
Faculty of Brewing Technology (Weihenstephan)

Münster (Westphalia): Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität
Rektorat: 44 Münster (Westf.), Schlossplatz 2
Auslandskomitee: 44 Münster (Westf.), Schloss

Faculty of Catholic Theology
Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Law and Political Science
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences

Saarbrücken: Universität des Saarlandes
Rektorat: 66 Saarbrücken 15, Verwaltungsgebäude
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 66 Saarbrücken 15, Verwaltungsgebäude

Faculty of Law and Economics
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences
Institute of Interpreters' Studies
Institute of European Studies

Stuttgart-Hohenheim: Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule
Rektorat: 7 Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Schloss
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 7 Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Schloss

Stuttgart: Technische Hochschule
Rektorat: 7 Stuttgart, Huberstrasse 16
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 7 Stuttgart, Keplerstrasse 11

Faculty of Natural Sciences and Arts
  Dept. of Mathematics and Physics
  Dept. of Chemistry, Geology and Biology
  Dept. of Arts and Liberal Studies
Faculty of Civil Engineering
  Dept. of Architecture
  Dept. of Civil Engineering and Surveying
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
  Dept. of Electrical Engineering
  Dept. of Aeronautical Engineering

Tübingen: Eberhard-Karls-Universität
Rektorat: 74 Tübingen, Wilhelmstrasse 7
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 74 Tübingen, Brunnenstrasse 18

Faculty of Protestant Theology
Faculty of Catholic Theology
Faculty of Law and Economics
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Mathematics and Physical Sciences

Würzburg: Bayerische Julius-Maximilians-Universität
Rektorat: 87 Würzburg, Sanderring 2
Akademisches Auslandsamt: 87 Würzburg, Jahnstrasse 1

Faculty of Catholic Theology
Faculty of Law and Political Science
Faculty of Medicine
Faculty of Philosophy
Faculty of Physical Sciences

Other Schools and Colleges

Colleges of theology, academies of music and art, schools of political science, schools of sport, colleges of education do n o t have university status.

Colleges of Theology

Protestant and Catholic theology may be studied at theological colleges, as well at the respective faculties of universities. Their terms of semesters correspond to those of universities. The fees are similar to those for arts and humanities.

P r o t e s t a n t T h e o l o g y :

Kirchliche Hochschule, **1 Berlin- Zehlendorf,** Heimat 27
Theologische Schule (Kirchl. Hochschule), **4813 Bethel** bei Bielefeld, Bethelweg 39
Augustana Hochschule (Kirchl.-Theologische Hochschule), **8806 Neuendettelsau** (Mfr.), Waldstrasse 11
Lutherische Theologische Hochschule, **637 Oberursel** (Taunus), Altkönigstrasse 50
Kirchliche Hochschule, **56 Wuppertal-Barmen,** Missionsstrasse 9b

C a t h o l i c T h e o l o g y :

Philosophische Hochschule bei St. Stephan, **89 Augsburg,** Gallusplatz 2
Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule, **86 Bamberg,** Jesuitenstrasse 2
Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule, **888 Dillingen/Donau,** Kardinal-von-Waldburg-Strasse 6
Bischöfliche Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule, **8833 Eichstätt** (Bay.), Leonrodplatz 3
Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule St. Georgen, **6 Frankfurt/M.,** Offenbacher Landstrasse 224
Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule Freising, **805 Freising,** Domberg 38
Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule, **64 Fulda,** Domdechanei 4
Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule, **624 Königstein** (Taunus), Bischof-Kaller-Strasse 3
Philosophisch-Theologische Akademie, **479 Paderborn,** Kamp 6
Staatliche Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule, **839 Passau,** Michaeligasse 13
Philosophisch-Theologische Hochschule, **84 Regensburg,** Ägidienplatz 2
Theologische Fakultät, **55 Trier,** Weberbachstrasse 72

Schools of Political Science

These schools engage in teaching and research of political science. A Diplom is granted after successful completion of studies and examinations.

Hochschule für Politische Wissenschaften e. V., **8 München 22,** Von-der-Tannstrasse 2
Osteuropa-Institut, **1 Berlin-Dahlem,** Garystrasse 55
Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, **1 Berlin-Dahlem,** Gelfertstrasse 1
Otto-Suhr-Institut (formerly College of Politics) an der Freien Universität, **1 Berlin-Dahlem,** Ihnestr. 24
Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften, **672 Speyer,** Johannes-Strasse 9

Schools of Art

The schools of art train students in the fine arts and the applied arts. They usually organise classes in drawing, painting, sculpture, architecture, interior decorating, graphic arts, book illustration, goldsmithing and textile design. Semesters are, for the most, concurrent with those of the universities.

Hochschule für Bildende Künste, **1 Berlin-Charlottenburg,** Hardenbergstrasse 33
Staatliche Hochschule für Bildende Künste, **33 Braunschweig,** Broitzemer Strasse 230
Staatliche Kunstakademie Düsseldorf, Hochschule für Bildende Künste, **4 Düsseldorf,** Eiskellerstr. 1
Städelschule — Staatliche Hochschule für Bildende Künste — **6 Frankfurt/M.,** Dürerstrasse 10
Staatliche Hochschule für Bildende Künste, **2 Hamburg 22,** Lerchenfeld 2
Staatliche Akademie der Bildenden Künste, **75 Karlsruhe,** Reinhold-Frank-Strasse 83
Staatliche Hochschule für Bildende Künste (Werkakademie), **35 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe,** Eugen-Richter-Strasse 3
Akademie der Bildenden Künste, **8 München 13,** Akademiestrasse 2
Akademie der Bildenden Künste, **85 Nürnberg,** Bingstrasse 60
Staatliche Akademie der Bildenden Künste, **7 Stuttgart-N.,** Am Weissenhof 1
Hochschule für Gestaltung, **79 Ulm** an der Donau, Am Hochsträss 8

Institutions for Musical Education and Training

These various types of schools of music serve both the practical ends of the performance of music, and the musical sciences. The aim of the student may be solely an artistic one, or also pedagogical or academic.

The varying descriptions of schools of music in Germany as "colleges of music", "academies of music", "conservatories", "schools", etc. do not necessarily indicate an order of rank or status. Nevertheless, the "Staatliche Hochschulen für Musik" (State Colleges of Musik) are the top-ranking institutions in this field. They have the entire range of facilities for professional musical training, and, in addition, departments of church music and musical education. For instance, the training of music teachers for secondary schools, and, in part, for intermediate schools, is reserved for the state colleges.

The second group of schools of music includes "Musikhochschulen", "Akademien", and "Konservatorien". In only few instances is the student himself affected by the difference between this group and the state colleges. They are mostly municipal institutions, and their curriculum is frequently limited to instruction in a few instrumental classes and master classes. In the conservatories and academies there are no departments of school music; music is generally taught from an elementary level, including the training of lay persons.

The third group of schools is represented by the "Kirchenmusikschulen" (schools of church music), which are separate, according to the religious denomination. Whereas in the special departments for church music of Hochschulen and Staatliche Hochschulen the central emphasis is on the artistic element, the student enrolled at separate schools of church music is more exposed to the atmospere of the religious setting in which his future work will take place. He is frequently lodged in church boarding schools, he will have to do a certain amount of actual practice work before his examinations, etc.

A prerequisite for the study of music is an appropriate general education. The "Abitur", or its equivalent, is an absolute requirement for the academic study of music, of school music, or for the training as sound-technician. As a rule the "Abitur" is also required for the senior examination in church music. For the orther musical occupations six years of secondary schooling are preferred. For an evaluation of their school certificates foreign students should apply to the school of music they want to attend.

If the prescribed formal education is incomplete the applicant may be able to supplement it by a short special course leading to the required examination, unless some other school of music considers his previous schooling to be adequate. In every case the conditions stipulated by the school in question are binding. Information may be obtained from the various schools directly, or from the German section of the International Music Council: Verbindungsstelle für zwischenstaatliche Beziehungen des Musiklebens, 5 Cologne, Heumarkt 62.

Fees for the study of music range between DM 150 and 400 per semester, depending on the type of course and the school. The semesters at state colleges correspond to those of the universities (see page 23). At all other schools they correspond to the vacation schedules for general schools, which are fixed by the education authorities of the federal states (Länder).

List of Schools of music and their subjects

The letters in brackets indicate:

a = Artistic training
(Instrumental classes, composition, conducting)
b = Music for schools
c = Training of private music teachers
d = Youth and folk music
e = Church music
f = Orchestral school
g = Opera school

State Academies of music

Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Fasanenstrasse 1:
Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, e, f, g)
Detmold, Neustadt 12 (Palais)
Nordwestdeutsche Musik-Akademie (a, b, c, e, g, sound technician)
Frankfurt/M., Eschersheimer Landstrasse 33:
Staatliche Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, e, f, g, drama school)
Freiburg/Breisgau, Münsterplatz 30:
Staatliche Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, e, f, g)
Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 12:
Staatliche Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, e, f, g, drama classes)
Köln, Dagobertstrasse 38:
Staatliche Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, e, f, g, dept. of music-theatre, jazz, film music, music criticism)
München 2, Arcisstrasse 12:
Staatliche Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, e, g, seminar of music criticism)
Saarbrücken 3, Kohlweg 18:
Staatliche Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, e, f, g, drama school)
Stuttgart O, Urbansplatz 2:
Staatliche Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, e, g, drama school, Lieder classes, training in rhythmics)

Schools of music, academies and conservatories of music

Augsburg, Maximilianstrasse 59:
Leopold-Mozart-Konservatorium (a, c, e, f)
Berlin W 15, Bundesallee 1—12:
Städtisches Konservatorium (a, c, d, e, broadcasting techniques)
Braunschweig, Theaterwall 12:
Staatsmusikschule Braunschweig (a, c, f, g, seminar for training in rhythmics)
Bremen, Osterdeich 17:
Musikschule Bremen (a, c, e, g, youth music school)
Darmstadt, Hermannstrasse 4:
Städtische Akademie für Tonkunst (a, c, f, g, youth music school)
Dortmund, Hansastrasse 7:
Städtisches Konservatorium (a, c, e, f, g)
Düsseldorf, Inselstrasse 27:
Robert-Schumann-Konservatorium (a, c, d, e, f, g, dept. of sound-engineering)
Duisburg, Neckarstrasse 1:
Konservatorium der Stadt Duisburg (a, c, e, f, g, jazz)
Essen-Werden, Klemensborn 39:
Folkwangschule für Musik, Tanz, Schauspiel und Sprechen (a, c, d, e, f, g, ballet, drama, training in rhythmics)
Hannover, Walderseestrasse 100:
Niedersächsische Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, ballet, drama, training in rhythmics) rhythmics)
Heidelberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 50:
Staatlich anerkannte Hochschule für Musik und Theater (a, b, c, f, g, drama classes)
Karlsruhe, Jahnstrasse 18:
Badische Hochschule für Musik (a, b, c, e, f, g)
Kassel, Kölnische Strasse 36:
Musikakademie der Stadt Kassel (a, c, d, f, g, youth music school)
Lübeck, Am Jerusalemsberg 4:
Schleswig-Holsteinische Musikakademie und Norddeutsche Orgelschule (a, b, c, d, e)
Mainz, Binger Strasse 26:
Staatliches Hochschulinstitut für Musik (b, c, d, seminars of music criticism and training in rhythmics)
Mainz, Binger Strasse 26:
Peter-Cornelius-Konservatorium (a, c, e, f, g)
Mannheim, R 5, 6:
Städtische Hochschule für Musik und Theater (a, c, f, g, school for voice training)
München 8, Ismaningerstrasse 29:
Trapp'sches Konservatorium der Musik (a, c, d, e, g)
Münster, Am Kreuztor 1:
Westfälische Schule für Musik (a, c, f, g, youth music school)
Nürnberg, Am Katharinenkloster 6:
Städtisches Konservatorium der Musik (a, c, e, g, electro-acustical studio)
Osnabrück, Hakenstrasse 9:
Städtisches Konservatorium (a, c, e, f, g, seminar of choir conducting, youth music school)
Trossingen, Am Karlsplatz:
Hochschulinstitut für Musik (b, c, d, e, f, seminar of choir conducting)
Wiesbaden, Bodenstedtstrasse 2:
Wiesbadener Konservatorium und Musikseminar (a, c, f, g, drama school, youth music school)
Würzburg, Mergentheimer Strasse 76:
Bayerisches Staatskonservatorium der Musik (a, c, e, f, g)
Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Tannenbergstrasse 3:
Bergisches Landes-Konservatorium Wuppertal und Haan (a, c, f, g, ballet school)

Schools of church music

The information given about the final examination connotes the three examinations in church music customary in Germany: the (grosse) A-Prüfung (senior examination) for full-time church musicians in big cities or congregations of a special structure; the (mittlere) B-Prüfung (intermediate examination) for full-time church musicians in medium-sized cities; and the (kleine) C-Prüfung (junior examination) for part-time work in small congregations.

Protestant schools of church music:

Bayreuth, Wilhelminenstrasse 9
Kirchenmusikschule der Evang.-Luth. Kirche in Bayern (B-examination)
Berlin-Spandau, Evangelisches Johannesstift:
Berliner Kirchenmusikschule (A-examination)

Düsseldorf, Graf-Recke-Strasse 209:
Landeskirchenmusikschule der Evangelischen Kirche im Rheinland (A-examination)
Esslingen, Mülbergerstrasse 17
Kirchenmusikschule der Evangelischen Landeskirche in Württemberg (A-examination)
Frankfurt/M., Fürstenbergerstrasse 221
Kirchenmusikschule der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Landeskirche Hannover (A-examination)
Hannover, Am Markt 4/5
Kirchenmusikschule der Evangelisch-Lutherischen Landeskirche Hannover (A-examination)
Heidelberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 62
Evangelisches Kirchenmusikalisches Institut (A-examination)
Herford, Parkstrasse 6
Westfälische Landeskirchenmusikschule (A-examination)
Schlüchtern, Kloster
Evangelische Kirchenmusikschule (A-examination)

Catholic schools of church music:

Aachen, Weyhestrasse 16
Gregoriushaus; Kirchenmusikschule, Konservatorium, Musikseminar (A-examination)
Mainz, Hechtsheimer Strasse 8
Bischöfliches Institut für Kirchenmusik (C-examination)
Münnerstadt, Friedhofstrasse 5
Kirchenmusikschule der Augustiner (B-examination)
Münster/W., Georgskommende 19
Bischöfliche Kirchenmusikschule Münster (A-examination)
Regensburg, Sedanstrasse 9
Kirchenmusikhochschule (A-examination)
Rottenburg bei Tübingen
Bischöfliche Musikschule (C-examination)
Speyer, Gilgenstrasse 16
Bischöfliches Kirchenmusikalisches Institut (B-examination)
Trier, Hinter dem Dom 6
Bischöfliche Kirchenmusikschule (B-examination)

Other schools of music

Darmstadt, Roquetteweg 31
Kranichsteiner Musikinstitut (arranges annually the "International Vacation Courses in Modern Music")
Darmstadt, Nieder-Ramstädterstrasse 87
Institut für Neue Musik und Musikerziehung
Nürnberg, Tillystrasse 42
Licensed school for sound and television technology of the "Rundfunk-Betriebstechnik GmbH". Official school of the radio networks in the Federal Republic of Germany for technicians in radio and television.

Sport schools

These serve the scientific and practical training of Diplom sports teachers.
Sporthochschule, 5 **Köln-Müngersdorf**, Stadion.
Bayerische Sportakademie, 8022 **Grünwald bei München**, Ebertstrasse 1.

Teacher training schools

These schools train teachers for German primary schools, and their curriculum is adapted to the system of German schools. Training at these schools includes increasingly general education, didactics, schools subjects, and a general knowledge of such fields as sociology, psychology and politics. It has been shown that for foreigners study at such a school is particularly useful if they previously had similar training at home and have already gained previous educational experience. Admission conditions are on the whole the same as those for university entrance. Applicants must have the equivalent of the German "Reifezeugnis". Information may be obtained from the: Arbeitskreis Pädagogischer Hochschulen, 34 Göttingen, Waldweg 26.

Schools of Engineering

The German schools of engineering are mostly state institutions, to a small extent they are municipally controlled. They are each headed by a director, who is also responsible for administration. The teachers are professors and lecturers, who have not only completed their university studies, but who have gained practical experience by several years of work in industry and by research.

The education at the schools aims, in particular, at providing the kind of knowledge that will later enable the student to cope with practical problems. They are especially meant for students who have not only a practical turn of mind but are also interested in the economic aspects of their work and show certain creative talents.

The curriculum at the schools of engineering is largely built on seminar work; there is a fixed system of classes. All subjects are treated on a basis of a firm theoretical foundation, tempered by practical experience, and in keeping with the needs of practical work in industry. Clearly delineated plans of study, supported by a broad basis of fundamental subjects, lead after six semesters (3 years) to a series of final examinations, which, when passed successfully, entitle the student to the title of "engineer". This qualification has the same standing irrespective of the school at which it has been obtained.

The engineers graduating from these schools are non-academic senior staff for a great variety of tasks and responsibilities in industry. It is their job to apply the most recent developments in the technological field to the day-by-day practical questions on the shop floor. They are usually employed in construction and planning, fabrication and building departments, but also in testing, sales and servicing.

The various subjects taught at schools of engineering are listed below, but it should be kept in mind that not all schools teach all the subjects:

Mechanical Engineering
Electrical Engineering
Civil Engineering and Architecture
Surveying
Casting and Metallurgy
Physics and Chemistry
Textile Technology
Timber and Paper Technology
Methods Technology
Industrial Engineering

This list is incomplete. For greater detail see the listing of Schools of Engineering and their subjects on page 84—86. Full information about German Schools of Engineering may be obtained from: Studentenverband Deutscher Ingenieurschulen, Wuppertal-Barmen, Friedrich Engels-Allee 324a.

To be admitted to a German school of engineering applicants must fulfil the following conditions:

1. Knowledge of German

A good knowledge of the German language is absolutely indispensable; the student must be able to follow the instructions without any difficulty. He must have a good foundation in German before he takes up his practical training in Germany. Please see page 89 for opportunities of learning German.

2. General Education

Foreign students must be in possession of a school leaving certificate which is equivalent to or approximates the German intermediate school certificate ("Mittlere Reife"). The evaluation of foreign school leaving certifivates is based on the "Recommendations of the "Zentralstelle für Ausländisches Bildungswesen". Preference is given to applicants who give proof of a particularly high standard of general education. The certification required to assess the applicant's eligibility should show an above-average performance at school in mathematics and the physical sciences.

3. Practical Training

Systematic and supervised practical training of at least two years in the field the applicant intends to study. In its place a completed regular apprenticeship, with supplementary training in some subjects, may be accepted.

Applicants who can provide proof of acceptable practical training in their own countries may be exempted from part of such practical training in Germany. In all cases, without exception, however, (even where there has been a completed apprenticeship) at least twelve months of systematic practical training in German industry will be required.

4. Application for Admission

A foreign student who can meet the above conditions may apply for admission to a German school of engineering. Applications should be addressed to the secretariat of the school he plans to attend, stating the subject he wishes to study. They should be submitted at least six months before the beginning of the semester in which the applicant intends to take up his studies. It is, however, advisable to provide all necessary documents **before** the beginning of the practical training period, in order to avoid being turned down later because of inadequate educational qualifications or other reasons. Students will find it easier to obtain posts if they can present a provisional notice of acceptance (issued on condition that practical training will be proved) from the school to the Labour Office concerned. This provisional acceptance does not, however, guarantee ultimate admission.

The application for admission should be accompanied by the following documents and information:

1. A hand-written curriculum vitae, including date of birth, nationality, and previous education.
2. A school leaving certificate which is equivalent to or approximates the German intermediate school certificate. This document must be an officially certified and stamped translation, and the photostatic copy of the original certificate must also be officially certified. It must show the marks obtained in the subjects in which the applicant has been examined.
3. In cases where the applicant has already studied at a foreign university or school of engineering, he must submit all certificates pertaining to these previous studies in officially certified translations.

   In view, however, of the strict syllabus at German schools of engineering students are advised not to change over from a foreign to a German school.
4. Certificates in evidence of the 2-year period of practical training. Where this training has taken place abroad these must be submitted in certified translations.
5. An official medical certificate.
6. Evidence of an adequate knowledge of German. If possible, language certificates.
7. Two passport photographs (1½ x 1½ in.; 4 x 4 cm).

The engineering school to which the application has been submitted will examine the documents and papers. Admission will depend on the number of applicants, which is very great at the moment. On no account should applicants leave their own countries before they have received confirmation of acceptance from the school of engineering concerned.

Immediately on arrival the applicant should see the Secretariat of the school of engineering, or the foreign section of the local student council (AStA). These offices will assist him with any problems he may encounter at the start.

5. Plan of Studies

The course of studies is based on the seminar system. Instruction takes place in established classes of, where possible, not more than 30 students. It is in some way comparable to the English college system. Moving up to the following semester depends on the student's performance in oral and written work during the entire semester. A full-scale examination, embracing the entire content of the previous semesters, takes place only between the first and second part of the full course of studies.

Theoretical instruction is, to a considerable extent, supplemented by practical exercises in special exercise halls and in laboratories with facilities and equipment such as would be found in industry. The student is allowed ample time to assimilate the subject matter and to learn to work in a professional manner.

The course of studies comprises six ½-year periods. It is divided into two parts. The first part deals with basic general subjects and devotes special attention to the training of the intellectual faculties and to thinking in abstract terms. As a rule this part terminates after the 3rd semester with the Preliminary Engineering Examination, for which a certificate is issued. The second part comprises the basic technical subjects which, above all, involve the application to concrete technical tasks of the scientific basis laid in the first part of the course.

6. The final Examination

The course of studies terminates after six completed semesters. It is concluded with the oral and written Engineering Examination (Ingenieurprüfung), conducted by a commission of state examiners. The successful candidate receives a Certificate of Final Examination and a document entitling him to the title "Ingenieur".

With certain provisions this certificate entitles the holder to study at a technical university. Engineers who have passed the examination with at least the overall mark of "Gut", and who take a supplementary examination, may take up advanced studies in their field.

German citizens who have successfully completed their studies at a school of engineering are eligible for a senior career in the government service.

7. General Information

a) Fees

Tuition fees vary in the different states (Länder) of the Federal Republic. They are generally divided into semester, laboratory, and examination fees. The semester fees may vary between DM 50,— and DM 200,—; laboratory and examination fees run between DM 20,— and DM 50,— per semester.

b) Cost of Living

Details on the cost of living, accomodation, etc. will be found on page 41.

c) Scholarships

A number of foreign countries receive annually several scholarships for study at German schools of engineering. Information may be obtained from German diplomatic and consular missions abroad, or from the Ministry of Education of the state (Land), where the school of engineering the applicant plans to attend is located.

d) Part-time Work

Many foreign students would like to "work their way" through engineering school. This is, unfortunately, quite impossible, except for the compulsory two-year period of practical training which has to be completed before proper studies can begin. Earnings during this period amount to little more than pocket money. The average payment is only DM 100,— to DM 200,— per month, which is not sufficient to cover the student's basic expenses. During actual studies there is no likelihood of adding to one's funds by outside jobs.

e) Food

In general students of engineering look after their own meals. In some of the smaller centres certain restaurants provide meals for students at reduced prices. Only few engineering schools run their own student restaurant. However, if there is a general university or technical university in the same city or town, students from the engineering school are permitted to take their meals in that institution's student restaurant (Mensa).

f) Insurance against Sickness or Accident

Part of the semester fees is applied against the premium for accident insurance. In addition it is essential to take out a sickness insurance policy. This will cover the costs of sickness up to a certain maximum level. Some health insurance companies grant reduced rates to students. Information may be obtained from the Allgemeiner Studentenausschuss (AStA).

List of Engineering Schools and the subjects taught there

Key to letters and numerals given in brackets after addresses:

General Subjects

a = Civil Engineering (surface)
b = Civil Engineering (below ground)
c = Surveying
d = Hydraulic Engineering
e = Heating and Ventilation
f = Construction Engineering
g = Mechanical Engineering
h = Production Engineering
i = Motor Engineering
k = Aeronautical Engineering
l = Marine Engineering
m = Inland Waterways Engineering
n = Electrical Engineering
o = Precision Engineering
p = Textile Engineering
q = Textile Technology
r = Horticulture
s = Landscaping, Fruits and Vegetables
t = Agricultural Technology
u = Ceramics
v = Methods Engineering
w = Industrial Engineering
x = Mining Technology

Other Subjects

1 = Steel Construction
2 = Timber Technology
3 = Paper Technology
4 = Chemistry
5 = Physical Technology
6 = Transport Engineering
7 = Cartography
8 = Metallurgy
9 = Glass Technology
10 = Mining Machinery
11 = Agricultural Machinery
12 = Marine Technology
13 = Communications Engineering
14 = Nuclear Technology
15 = Electronics
16 = Casting and Smelting
17 = Propulsion Technology
18 = Machine Technology (Mining)

Baden-Württemberg

Aalen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Hauffstrasse 24 (g, n)
Esslingen/Neckar, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Kanalstrasse 33 (e, g, n, o)
Furtwangen/Schwarzwald, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Baumannstrasse 38 (o, 15)
Heilbronn, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Rosskampfstrasse 12 (g, o, 5)
Hohenstein, Lehranstalt Hohenstein über Kirchheim (Neckar), Schloss Hohenstein (q)
Isny, Technikum für Chemie und Physik Dr. Grübler, Seidenstrasse 24 (4, 5)
Karlsruhe, Staatstechnikum, Moltkestrasse 9 (a, b, c, g, n, o)
Konstanz, Staatstechnikum, Brauneggerstrasse 54 (a, b, g, n)
Mannheim, Städtische Ingenieurschule, Speyerer Strasse 4 (g, n, v)
Nürtingen, Staatliche Höhere Landbauschule, Neckarsteige 10 (t)
Reutlingen, Textilingenieur-Schule, Kaiserstrasse 99 (p)
Stuttgart-Nord, Staatsbauschule Kanzleistrasse 29 (a, b, c)
Ulm/Donau, Staatliche Ingenieur-Schule, Ulm-Wiblingen, Sägefeldschule (g, n, o)

Bayern

Augsburg, Städtisches Rudolf-Diesel-Polytechnikum, Akademie für angewandte Technik, Baumgartnerstrasse 16 (a, b, g, n)
Coburg, Staatsbauschule, Friedrich-Schreib-Strasse 2 (a, b)
Landshut, Staatliche Zieglerschule, Ingenieurschule, Marienplatz 8 (u)
Münchberg/Oberfranken, Staatliche Textilfach- und Ingenieurschule, Kulmbacher Strasse 76 (p)
München, Private Höhere Technische Lehranstalt, Dipl.-Ing. H. D. Bohne, Rindermarkt 16 (w)
München 2, Staatsbauschule, Akademie für Bautechnik, Karlstrasse 6 (a, b, c, 7)
München 2, Oskar-von-Miller-Polytechnikum, Akademie für angewandte Technik, Lothstrasse 34 (a, b, e, g, n, o, w, 1, 3)
Nürnberg, Ohm-Polytechnikum, Akademie für angewandte Technik, Kesslerstrasse 40 (a, b, g, n, 4)
Regensburg, Bauschule des Bezirks Oberpfalz, Prüfeninger Strasse 58 (a, b, g, n)
Rosenheim, Staatliches Holztechnikum, Prinzregentenstrasse 62 (2)
Selb, Staatliche Höhere Fachschule für Porzellan, Ingenieurabteilung, Weissenbacher Strasse 60 (u)
Weihenstephan, Staatliche Lehr- und Forschungsanstalt für Gartenbau (r)
Würzburg, Balthasar-Neumann-Polytechnikum, Akademie für angewandte Technik, Sanderring 8 (a, b, g, n)

Berlin

Berlin, Lehr- und Forschungsanstalt für Gartenbau, Berlin-Dahlem, Königin-Luise-Strasse 22 (s)
Berlin-Neukölln, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Leinestrasse 37—45 (a, b, c, e, 7)
Berlin N 65, Staatliche Ingenieurschule Beuth, Lütticher Strasse 38 (g, h, n, v, 4)
Berlin NW 21, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Bochumer Strasse 8 (h, n, o)

Bremen

Bremen, Bau- und Ingenieurschule der freien Hansestadt, Langemarckstrasse 116 (a, b, g, n, l)

Hamburg

Hamburg 1, Bauschule der Freien und Hansestadt, Steintorplatz 2 (a, b, c)
Hmburg 1, Ingenieurschule der Freien und Hansestadt, Berliner Tor 21 (g, i, k, l, n)
Hamburg 26, Wagenbauschule der Freien und Hansestadt, Hammerweg 9 (.)

Hessen

Darmstadt, Staatsbauschule, Neckarstrasse 3 (a, b, d)
Darmstadt, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Eschollbrückerstrasse 27 (g, n)
Frankfurt/M., Private Ingenieurschule Dipl.-Ing. Phil. H. Reitz, Königsberger Strasse 2 (g, n)
Frankfurt/M., Staatsbauschule, Nibelungenplatz 1 (a, b, c)
Frankfurt/M., Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Kleiststrasse 1—5 (g, n, v, o)
Friedberg, Polytechnikum, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 113 (g, h, n, 16)
Giessen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Landgraf-Philipp-Platz (b, g, n, 14)
Idstein/Taunus, Staatsbauschule, Limburger Strasse 2 (a, b)
Kassel Staatsbauschule, Wilhelmshöher Allee 71 (a, b)
Kassel, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Wilhelmshöher Allee 73 (g, h, n)

Niedersachsen

Buxtehude, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Harburger Strasse 6 (a, b)
Hannover-Linden, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Salzmannstrasse 3 (g, h, n, 13)
Hildesheim, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Hohnsen 2 (a, b)
Holzminden, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Haarmannplatz 3 (a, b)
Nienburg, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Bürgermeister-Stahn-Wall 9 (a, b)
Oldenburg, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bau- und Vermessungswesen, Ofenerstrasse 16 (a, b, c)
Osnabrück, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Natruper Strasse 50 (g, n)
Suderburg/Hannover, Kreis Ülzen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Wasserwirtschaft und Kulturtechnik (d)
Wolfenbüttel, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Salzdahlumer Strasse 46—48, (e, g, n)

Nordrhein-Westfalen

Aachen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Raerener Strasse (a, b, f)
Aachen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Goethestrasse 1 (g, k, n)
Aachen, Textil-Ingenieurschule, Boxgraben 100 (p)
Bielefeld, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Wilhelm-Bertelsmann-Strasse (g, h, n, 17)
Bochum, Ingenieurschule für Bergwesen, Herner Strasse 45 (c, g, i, x, 18)
Burgsteinfurt, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Lindenstrasse 59—60 (g, n, q)
Dortmund, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Sonnenstrasse 96 (g, h, n, v, 1, 8)
Düsseldorf, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Redinghovenstrasse 16 (g, n, v)
Duisburg, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Bismarckstrasse 81 (g, n, m, 8, 16)
Essen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Robert-Schmidt-Strasse 1 (a, b, c)
Essen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Beginenkamp 20 (g, n, u, v, 4, 9, 10, 14)
Gelsenkirchen-Buer, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Goldbergstrasse 62 (g, n, 19)
Gummersbach, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Hans-Böckler-Strasse 5 (g, n, 19)

Hagen, Städtische Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Grashofstrasse (a, b)
Hagen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Grashofstrasse (g, n)
Höxter, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Möllingerstrasse 3 (a, b)
Iserlohn, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Karnacksweg 44 (g, n, 13)
Köln, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen Köln I, Ubierring 48 (g, n, h, i, 13)
Köln, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen Köln II, Ubierring 48 (e, g, v, 11)
Köln-Nippes, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Turmstrasse 7 (a, b)
Krefeld, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Frankenring 20 (g, n, v, 13)
Krefeld, Textil-Ingenieurschule, Frankenring 20 (p, q)
Lage/Lippe, Bauschule, Lange Strasse 124 (a, b)
Lage/Lippe, Ingenieurschule, Lange Strasse 124 (g, n)
Mönchengladbach, Textil-Ingenieurschule, Webschulstrasse 31 (p, q)
Münster, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Lothringer Strasse 8—26 (a, b)
Paderborn, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Rathaus (g, n, 2, 17)
Siegen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Doktor-Ernst-Strasse 19 (a, b, d)
Siegen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Fischbacherbergstrasse 2 (e, h)
Wuppertal-Barmen, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Paulus-Kirch-Strasse 7 (a, b, 6)
Wuppertal-Barmen, Textil-Ingenieurschule, Gewerbeschulstrasse 34 a (p, q)
Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Gartenstrasse 45 (g, h, n)

Rheinland-Pfalz

Bingen, Rheinische Ingenieurschule, Rochusallee 4 (g, h, n, v, 14)
Höhr-Grenzhausen, Staatliche Ingenieur-Schule für Keramik, Rheinstrasse 56 (u)
Kaiserslautern, Bauschule des Bezirksverbandes Pfalz, Villenstrasse 5 (a, b)
Kaiserlautern, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Maschinenwesen, Morlautererstrasse 31 (g, n)
Koblenz-Karthause, Vereinigte Technische Lehranstalten, (a, b, g, n)
Lambrecht/Pfalz, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Textilwesen, Sommerberg 3 (p, q)
Mainz, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bau- und Vermessungswesen, Holzstrasse 36 (a, b, c, f, 1)
Trier, Staatliche Ingenieurschule für Bauwesen, Irminenfreihof 8 (a, b, 6)

Saarland

Saarbrücken, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Saaruferstrasse 66 (a, b, g, n)

Schleswig-Holstein

Eckernförde, Staatsbauschule, Lorenz-von-Stein-Ring (a, b, d)
Flensburg, Schiffsingenieurschule, Munketoft 1 (1,12)
Kiel, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Legienstrasse 35 (g, l, n, o)
Lübeck, Staatliche Ingenieurschule, Mönckhofer Weg (g, n)
Lübeck, Staatsbauschule, Langer Lohberg 24 (a, b)
Neumünster, Textil-Ingenieurschule, Parkstrasse 12—18 (p, q)
Wedel, Physik.-Techn. Lehranstalt, Schule für Ingenieure und Technische Assistenten der Fachrichtung Physik, Wedel, Kreis Pinneberg (5)

Schools of Mining

In addition to the" Engineering school for mining" in Bochum, included in the list of engineering schools, there are several other special mining schools. They are more or less at a par with engineering schools, but differ from the latter inasmuch as their theoretical training is alternating with practical work in mines. Such work is directed and supervised by the mining schools. Its purpose is to make the student, already during his training, familiar with his later tasks as mining engineer and supervisor.

Practical work in the mines may be looked upon as comparable to the practical training given, e. g., a mechanical engineer in the laboratories and workshops of an engineering school. At the schools of mining theoretical training and practical work alternate mostly at half-weekly intervals. The mining schools in the Federal Republic of Germany are officially licensed private schools. They are maintained by special mining schools associations, whose members are the mining companies in the particular area. The curricula of the schools are divided into certain specialised sections, which are not, however, taught at all of the schools listed.

These specialised sections and (in brackets) the practical fields of application are the following:

Mining Technology (mining foreman)
Open Cut Technology (Open Cut foreman)
Mining Machinery Technology (Machinery foreman)
Mining Electrical Technology (Electrical foreman)
Surveying of Mines (Surveying foreman)
Ore Dressing Technology (Ore Dressing foreman)
Coking Technology (Coking foreman)
Deep Drilling Technology (Engineer for Deep Drilling)
Production of petroleum and natural gas (Engineer for the production of petroleum and natural gas)
Rock, gravel and sand (Engineer for the rock, gravel and sand industry)
Metallurgy (Engineer for mining metallurgy)

The course of studies at a school of mining takes 3 to 3½ years. The conditions of admission are similar to those of schools of engineering. Details may be obtained from the secretariats of the schools listed below, and from the Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau, 532 Bad Godesberg, Poststr. 1.

List of mining schools and their subjects

The letters in brackets indicate the subjects listed below:

a = Mining Technology
b = Mining Machinery Technology
c = Mining Electrical Technology
d = Surveying in Mines
e = Ore Dressing
f = Coking
g = Deep drilling
h = Drilling for and production of petroleum and natural gas
i = Open Cut Mining
j = Mining metallurgy
k = Rock, gravel and sand
l = Processing

Aachen, Bergschule für Steinkohlenbergbau, Goethestrasse 5 (a, b, c, d)
Celle, Deutsche Bohrmeisterschule, Breite Strasse 10 (g, h)
Clausthal-Zellerfeld, Berg- und Hüttenschule für Erzbergbau, Salzbergbau, Steinkohlenbergbau, Braunkohlenbergbau, Metallhütten; Paul-Ernst-Strasse 2 (a, b, c, d, e, i, j)
Dillenburg, Bergschule für Erzbergbau, Salzbergbau, Braunkohlenbergbau, Steine- und Erdenbetriebe; Wilhelmstrasse 3 (a, b, l)
Frechen-Bachem, Rheinische Braunkohlenbergschule für Braunkohlentagebau; Rudolfstrasse 141 (a, b, c, d, l)
Moers, Niederrheinsche Bergschule für Steinkohlenbergbau, Uerdinger Strasse 74 (a, b, c)
Saarbrücken, Bergschule für Steinkohlenbergbau, Trierer Strasse 4 (a, b, c, d, e, f)
Siegen, Bergschule für Erzbergbau, Steine und Erden, Burgstrasse (a, d, e, k)

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst
German Academic Exchange Service; Branches abroad

LONDON
German Academic Exchange Service
43 Parliament Street, London S. W. 1

PARIS
Office Allemand d'Echanges Universitaires
15, Rue de Verneuil, Paris VII

CAIRO
German Academic Exchange Service
6 A, Sharia Ismail Pacha Mohamed, C.-Zamalek

NEW DELHI
German Academic Exchange Service
3 Curzon Road, New Delhi

Lectureships of the German Language at Foreign Universities

EUROPE

Denmark	Aarhus, Copenhagen
Finland	Helsinki, Turku
France	Aix-en-Provence, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Grignon, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, Toulouse, Tours
Great Britain	Aberystwyth, St. Andrews, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Hull, Leeds, London
Greece	Athens, Salonica
Iceland	Reykjavik
Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Bari, Bologna, Catania, Florence, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Pisa, Rome, Trieste, Venice
Netherlands	Amsterdam, Nijmegen, Utrecht
Norway	Oslo, Trondheim
Portugal	Coimbra, Lisbon
Spain	Barcelona, Granada, Deusto, Madrid, Oviedo, Pamplona, Salamanca, Santiago de Compostela, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragoza
Sweden	Uppsala
Turkey	Ankara, Istanbul
Yugoslavia	Belgrade, Novi-Sad, Zagreb

AMERICA

Argentina	Cordoba, Mendoza, Tucumán
Bolivia	Sucre
Brazil	Fortaleza, Sao José do Rio Preto, Sao Paulo
Canada	Montreal, Toronto
Chile	Valparaiso
Colombia	Bogota
Ecuador	Cuenca
Honduras	Tegucigalpa
Mexico	Jalapa, Monterey
Nicaragua	Léon, Managua
Peru	Lima, Trujillo
USA	Austin, Houston, St. Louis, Norman, Stanford, Wooster

ASIA

Afghanistan	Kabul
Burma	Rangoon
Ceylon	Peradeniya
Formosa	Taipeh
India	Bangalore, Baroda, Benares, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Madras, New Delhi, Patna, Poona, Ranchi, Trivandrum
Indonesia	Bandung, Djakarta
Iraq	Baghdad
Iran	Teheran
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Japan	Hirosaki, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Nagoya, Okayama, Osaka, Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo
Korea	Seoul
Lebanon	Beirut
Malaysia	Singapore
Pakistan	Dacca, Lahore
Philippines	Quezon City
Syria	Damascus
Thailand	Bangkok, Chiang Mai
Vietnam	Hué

AFRICA

Congo	Léopoldville
Egypt	Cairo
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
Liberia	Monrovia
Libya	Benghazi
Morocco	Fés
Nigeria	Nsukka
Rep. of South Africa	Durban
Senegal	Dakar

AUSTRALIA

New Zealand	Christchurch, Dunedin

The Goethe Institute in Germany
Introductory courses in German

The German Goethe Institute organises eight-week introductory courses in German, which provide foreigners with an opportunity of acquiring a sound basic knowledge of the language in the shortest possible time. These brief but intensive courses in a German environment take the place of the usual efforts, frequently pursued over many years, in night classes, private tuition, or similar arrangements.

The courses are divided into four sections. After completion of Basic Section I the foreign student is expected to speak and understand conversational German sufficiently well to take up, e. g. work as a trainee. In addition there exist three progressively more difficult sections for advanced students. These are designed to impart a more thorough knowledge of German and are particularly recommended for students intending to study at a German university.

The courses run by the GOETHE INSTITUTE cannot work miracles. They make considerable demands on the student and are staffed with teachers especially trained for this purpose. Instruction (30 hours per week) is given to small groups; the number of course members is therefore limited. The minimum age is 18. The courses take place in settings of great scenic beauty, and in a friendly and informal atmosphere. An important advantage is that they provide the foreign student with an opportunity not only for direct contact with the living language but also for getting acquainted with daily life in Germany.

There are GOETHE INSTITUTE language centres at Achenmühle, Arolsen, Bad Aibling, Bad Reichenhall, Blaubeuren, Brannenburg-Degerndorf, Brilon, Ebersberg, Grafing, Grafrath, Iserlohn, Kochel, Lüneburg, Murnau, Passau, Radolfzell, Rothenburg o. d. T., Staufen. At Achenmühle, Bad Reichenhall, Ebersberg and Passau a number of students live in the actual school buildings; at the other centres they are accomodated in private homes.

The fee for the eight-week course is DM 1,000. It includes instruction, accomodation (usually in double rooms) and board on working days. On Sundays and holidays students are expected to provide their own meals. An additional charge for heating (DM 35.— per month) is made between October and April incl.

Because of the limited number of places application for enrolment should be made 4—5 months before the start of the course, and for summer courses 6—7 months ahead of time. It should be addressed to GOETHE-INSTITUTE, Abt. Unterrichtsstätten, München 2, Lenbachplatz 3.

The reservation will be cancelled unless the full fee of DM 1,000 has been received by the Goethe Institute in Munich at the latest four weeks before the start of the course. All enquiries should be addressed directly to the institute.

German and German-Foreign Cultural Institutes and Associations

*** denotes a branch of the Goethe Institute**

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul
c/o German Embassy (Deutscher Leseraum)*
P. O. B. 83

ALGERIA

Algiers
Centre Culturel Allemand*
165, Chemin Laperlier
BP 592

ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires
Institución Cultural Argentino-Germana*
J. E. Uriburu 1222

Cordoba
Deutsch-Agentinische Kulturvereinigung
Huzaingó, 508

Mendoza
Instituto cuyano de cultura Alemana
Lavalle, 417

San Juan
Instituto Cultural Aleman
Sta. Fé 114 (Este)

Tucuman
Instituto Aleman
Santiago 1257 — S. M. de Tucuman

AUSTRALIA

Canberra
Australian Goethe-Society
P. O. Box 136

BELGIUM

Brussels
Deutsche Bibliothek*
66, Rue Royale

BOLIVIA

La Paz
Bolivianisch-Deutsches Kulturinstitut*
Casilla Correo 2195

BRAZIL

Salvador-Bahia
Instituto Cultural Brasil-Alemanha*
Avenida 7 de Setembro, 210

Belo Horizonte
Sociedade Cultural Teuto-Brasileira*
Rua Rio de Janeiro 462—130 and.
Conjunto 1301—1308

Curitiba-Paranei
Instituto Cultural Brasileiro-Germanico
Rua 15 de Novembre, 279

Florianopolis
Instituto Cultural Brasileiro-Alemao
Rua Neseu Ramos, 21

Nova Friburgo
Colegio Cefel (Sprachinstitut)
Rua Baroneza 70

Porto Alegre
Instituto Cultural Brasileiro-Alemao
Rua Dr. Flóres 330
7° andar, C. P. 2511

Recife
Deutsch-Brasilianisches Kulturinstitut
C. P. 1604

Rio de Janeiro
Instituto Cultural Brasil Alemanha*
Av. Graca Aranha
416, 9° andar

Rio de Janeiro
Sociedade de Artes, Letras e Ciencias "Pro Arte"
Rua Mexico 74, C. P. 951

Sao Paulo
Casa de Goethe*
Rua Augusta, 1470

Sao Paulo
"Pro Arte"
Rua Barao de Itapetininga 120

Vitoria
Instituto Teuto-Brasileiro
Estado do Espirito Santo
C. P. 690

BURMA

Rangoon
German House*
104 University Avenue

CAMEROUN

Yaoundé
Centre Culturel d'Allemagne*
Rue de Narvik 4
B. P. 1067

CANADA

Montreal
Goethe House*
3418 Drummond Street

Toronto
Goethe House*
1055, Yonge Street

Vancouver
Deutsch-Kanadischer Kulturkreis
325, Howe Street

CEYLON

Colombo
German Cultural Institute*
59, Alexandra Place

Colombo
Deutsch-Ceylonesische Gesellschaft
59, Alexandra Place

CHILE

Concepcion
Instituto Chileno-Alemán de Cultura
Casilla 1947

Santiago
Instituto Chileno-Alemán de Cultura*
Casilla 1050

Valparaiso
Instituto Chileno-Aléman de Cultura*
Casilla 94-V

COLOMBIA

Bogotá
Instituto Cultural Colombo-Alemán*
Calle 24 No. 6—31

CONGO

Léopoldville
Institut Goethe*
B. P. 7465

CYPRUS

Nicosia
Goethe-Institut*
Markou Drakou 21
P. O. B. 809

DENMARK

Copenhagen
Deutsches Kulturinstitut*
Norre Voldgade 106

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Santo Domingo
Cursos de Lingua Alemana
Apartado 1235

ECUADOR

Guayaquil
Centro Ecuatoriano-Alemán
P. O. Box 3288

Quito
Sociedada Alexander von Humboldt
Avenida Celón 1060 y Mera,
Casilla 1011

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa
German Cultural Institute*
P. O. B. 1193

FINLAND

Helsinki
Deutsches Institut*
Mannerheimintie 14 A

Helsinki
Deutsche Bibliothek
Helsingin Saksalainen
Kirjastoydistis V. Y.
Pohj. Makasiinink

Jyväskylä
Goethe-Institut*
Vaasankatu 12 B

Tampere
Goethe-Institut*
Tuomiokirkonkatu 34 B

FRANCE

Bordeaux
Cercle Franco Allemand
Siège 10 Place Pey-Berland

Lille
Goethe-Institut*
12, Rue Henri Loyer

Lyon
Lyoner Verein zur Pflege
französisch-deutscher kultureller Beziehungen
33, Bd. des Belges

Marseilles
Goethe-Institut*
19, Rue St.-Ferréol

Nancy
Goethe-Institut*
3, Avenue Général Leclerc

Nancy
Maison Franco Allemande
Avenue Foch 48

Nice
Association Culturelle France-Allemagne
15, Boulevard Victor-Hugo

Paris 8e
Goethe-Institut*
137, Bd. Haussmann

Paris 6e
Goethe-Institut*
31, Rue de Condé

Toulouse
Goethe-Institut*
7bis, Rue Pargaminières

GHANA

Accra
Goethe-Institut*
P. O. B. 3196

GREAT BRITAIN

Glasgow C 3
Scottish-German Centre*
3, Park Circus

London SW 7
German Institute*
51, Princes Gate

GREECE

Athens
Goethe-Institut*
Odos Omerou

Piraeus
Goethe-Institut*
Odos II
Merarchias 34

Canea/Crete
Goethe-Institut*
Plateia Dikastirion 2

Kavalla
Goethe-Institut*
Omonoias 82

Patras
Goethe-Institut*
Agiou Nikolaou Riga Pherãou

Salonica
Goethe-Institut*
Odos Ermou 41

GUATEMALA

Guatemala-City
Asociación Alex. von Humboldt
12, Calle 4—38, Zona 1

HAITI

Port au Prince
Deutsch-Haitianische Bibliothek
P. O. Box 1147

HONG KONG

German Cultural Centre*
1, Duddell Street
P. O. B. 15531

ICELAND

Reykjavik
Deutsche Bücherei (Lektoratsbücherei)
Postschliessfach 400

Reykjavik
"Germania"
P. O. B. 400

INDIA

Ahmedabad
Indo-German Cultural Ass.,
Banduk Griha, Mizzapur Road

Bangalore 1
Max Mueller Bhavan*
5 Museum Road

Bombay
Indisch-Deutsche Gesellschaft,
16, Yusuf Building, Veer Nariman Road,
Flora Fountain

Calcutta
Max Mueller Bhavan*
Ilaco House
1/3 Brabourne Rd.

Madras 2
Max Mueller Bhavan*
150 A, Mount Rd.

New Delhi
Max Mueller House*
3, Curzon Road

Poona-1
Goethe-Institut*
Indian Institute of German Studies
14/3-B, Boat Club Road

INDONESIA

Djakarta
Goethe-Institut*
Jajasan Kebudajaan Djerman
Djl. Matraman Raya 23

Djakarta
Indonesisch-Deutsche Gesellschaft
Djalan D. Sam Ratu-Langie 9—11

Surabaja
Goethe-Institut*
Jajasan Kebudajaan Dan Bahasa Djerman
Djalan Lombok
Tromol Pos 235

IRAN

Teheran
Goethe-Institut*
Kh. Pahlavi
K. Shahin 8, P. O. B. 1895

IRAQ

Baghdad
Deutsches Kulturinstitut*
c/o German Embassy
P. O. B. 2036

Basra-Saudiyah
Deutsches Kulturinstitut*
Shari-al-Nasr

IRELAND

Dublin
Deutsches Kulturinstitut*
37, Merrison Square

Limerick
German Society
Cullenby Mor. Ennis Road

ITALY

Genoa
Biblioteca Germanica*
Salita S. Caterina 4

Milan
Biblioteca Germanica*
Via Legnano, 24

Naples
Goethe-Institut*
Riviera di Chiaia 202

Palermo
Centro di Cultura Tedesca*
Viale della Libertá, 52

Rome
Deutsche Bibliothek*
Palazzo Odescalchi
Via del Corso, 262—267

Trieste
Instituto Germanico di Cultura*
Via Coroneo, 15

Turin
Centro Culturale Linguistico Tedesco*
Via Donati, 1

JAPAN

Kobe
Japanisch-Deutsche Gesellschaft
P. O. Box 204

Kyoto
Deutsch-Japanische Gesellschaft
mit Kulturinstitut*
Sakyo-ku, yoshida,
Ushinomiya-cho 4

Osaka
Goethe-Institut*
c/o Deutsches Generalkonsulat Kobe
P. O. B. 204
Kobe-ko

Tokyo
Deutsches Kulturinstitut*
Minato-ku
Akasaka Daimachi 2

Tokyo
Goethe-Institut*
AKEBONO Building, 11
2-chome Jidamachi
Chiyoda-ku

JORDAN

Amman
Goethe-Institut*
P. O. B. 1676

KENYA

Nairobi
Goethe-Institut*
Jeevan Bharati
Coronation Avenue
City Square
P. O. B. 9468

KOREA

Seoul
Deutscher Leseraum
p. A. Deutsche Botschaft

Seoul
Koreanisch-Deutsche Gesellschaft
Kaepoong Building,
7th Floor, No. 16 Ika
P. O. Box International 1289

LEBANON

Beirut
Centre Culturel Allemand*
Rue Manara
à coté du phare
B. P. 5181

Tripoli
Centre Culturel Allemand*
Quartier Maroun
Rue Sucr

LIBYA

Tripoli
Goethe-Institut*
P. O. B. 225

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Tananarive
Goethe-Institut*
58, Rue de la Réunion
B. P. 1200

Tananarive
Deutsch-Madagassische Gesellschaft*
B. Postale 516

MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur
German Cultural Institute*
386, Circular Rd.
P. O. B. 178

MEXICO

Mexico City
Deutsch-Mexikanisches Kulturinstitut
"Alexander von Humboldt"
Apartado 30139

MOROCCO

Casablanca
Goethe-Institut*
Immeuble O. B. E. Passage du Grand Socco
Place du 16 Novembre

Rabat
Goethe-Institut*
10, Rue Djebli

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Goethe-Institut*
Gerrit v. d. Veenstraat 113

Amsterdam
Deutsche Bücherei
de Lairessestraat 172

The Hague
Deutsche Bücherei
Nieuwe Parklaan 17

The Hague
Genootschap Nederland-Duitsland
Nieuwe Parklaan 17

Rotterdam
Deutscher Leseraum (Martin-Behaim-Haus)
Parklaan 36

Rotterdam
De Duitse Taalkring
Parklaan 36

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland
Goethe Society
P. O. Box 2553

Dunedin
Goethe Society
P. O. Box 56

Wellington
Goethe Society
P. O. Box 1687

NIGERIA

Lagos
German Cultural Institute*
174, Broad Street
P. O. B. 957

NORWAY

Bergen
Goethe-Institut*
Komediebakken 11

Bergen
Norwegisch-Deutsche Vereinigung
Kalfarreien 54

Oslo
Deutsche Bibliothek*
Uranienborg Terrasse 6

PAKISTAN

Dacca-2
German Cultural Insitute*
80, Motijheel Commercial Area
P. O. B. 1118/Sadar S. O.

Karachi
Goethe-Institut*
256, Ingle Road
P. O. B. 922

Lahore
Goethe-Institut*
German Cultural Institute
3, Fane Road

PARAGUAY

Asunción
Instituto Cultural Paraguay-Alemán,
Avenida España 565

PERU

Lima-Miraflores
Asociacion Cultural Peruano-Alemán,
Cas. 5175

PHILIPPINES

Manila
Goethe-House*
P. O. B. 2883

PORTUGAL

Coimbra
Casa Alemao*
Rua Alexandre Herculano 21-B

Lisbon
Instituto Alemao*
Av. de Liberdade, 222/2°

Porto
Instituto de Cultura Alemana Universidade
do Porto*
Rua dos Bragas

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town
Deutsch-Südafrikanisches Kulturinstitut
P. O. Box 4273

SALVADOR

San Salvador
Circulo Cultural Salvadoreno-Alemán
Apartado 693

SPAIN

Barcelona
Instituto Alemán de Cultura*
Avenida José Antonio, 591

Madrid
Instituto Alemán*
Plazza de Salamanca, 4

Valencia
Instituto Alemán*
Calle Jaime Roig, 14—16

SUDAN

Khartoum
Goethe-Institut*
Sharia Mek Nimr

Khartoum
Deutsch-Sudanesischer Verein
P. O. Box 970

SWEDEN

Göteborg-SV
Deutsches Zentrum*
Nordenskiöldsgatan 20

Stockholm
Deutsches Kulturinstitut*
Hovslagargatan 2

SYRIA

Aleppo
Goethe-Institut*
Kastal Al-Hadjarin No. 20—26
P. O. B. 1523

Damascus
Goethe-Institut*
Sharia Adnan Malk
B. P. 2237

TANGANYIKA

Dar es Salaam
Goethe-Institut*
28 Gymkhana Ave.
P. O. B. 2466

THAILAND

Bangkok
German Cultural Institute*
102/1 Phra Athit Road

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29, Sri Bampen-Tung Mahamaek

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Thailändisch-Deutsche Kulturgesellschaft
64, Petchaburi Road

Chiang Mai
Deutsches Kulturzentrum*
c/o 102/1 Phra Athit Road in Bangkok

TOGO

Lome
Goethe-Institut*
B. P. 914

TUNISIA

Tunis
Deutsches Kulturinstitut
Ave. de France

TURKEY

Ankara
Deutsche Bibliothek*
Yenischir, Izmir
Cad. 13

Ankara
Türkisch-Deutscher Kulturbeirat*
Alman Kütüphanesie Tuna Cad. 2

Istanbul
Türk-Alman Kültür Merkezi*
Istiklal cad. 394/96, Müeyyet Ishan
Beyoglu Tünel

Istanbul
Zweigstelle der Deutschen Bibliothek Ankara
Istanbul-Beyoglu-Tünel
Istiklal cad. 394/96

Izmir
Türkisch-Deutscher Kulturbeirat*
Atatürk Caddesi 174
Posta Kutusu 348

Izmir
Zweigstelle der Deutschen Bibliothek Ankara
Posta Kutusu 355

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Alexandria
Deutsches Kulturinstutu*
15, Rue des Pharaons

Cairo
Deutsches Kulturinstitut*
5, Sharia al Bustan

Cairo
Deutsches Sprachzentrum*
6, Sharia Sherifein

URUGUAY

Montevideo
Goethe-Institut*
Casilla de Correo 414

Montevideo
Deutsch-Uruguayische Kulturvereinigung
Bartolomé Mitro 1370

VENEZUELA

Carácas
Asociación Cultural Humboldt*
Apartado 4501-Este

VIETNAM

Saigon
Centre Culturel Allemand*
120, Phan-dingh-Phung

Saigon
Vietnamesisch-Deutsche Vereinigung
104/06 Bd. Nauyen Hue

Diplomatic and Consular Missions of the Federal Republic of Germany

The letter in brackets after the location indicates the type of mission: E = Embassy, L = Legation, CG = Consulate General, C = Consulate. The bracket after the address indicates the post box.

Abidjan (E)	Ivory Coast	21 Avenue Delafosse (BP 1900)
Accra (E)	Ghana	Boundary Road (POB 1757)
Addis Ababa (E)	Ethiopia	Khabana (POB 660)
Aleppo (C)	Syria	Immeuble Achmed Tatary Sebil (BP 1137)
Alexandria (C)	United Arab Rep.	15 Rue des Pharaons (POB)
Algiers (E)	Algeria	30, Rue Curie EL BIAR (BP 592)
Amman (E)	Jordan	Jebel-Amman, Haus Shahin (POB 183)
Amsterdam (CG)	Netherlands	de Lairessestraat 172
Ankara (E)	Turkey	Atatürk Bulvari 114 (PK 511)
Antwerp (CG)	Belgium	Huidevetterstraat 38—40 (Postfach 54)
Apenrade (C)	Denmark	Kystvey 18 (Schliessfach 14)
Asunción (E)	Paraguay	Brasil 95 (Casilla de Correo 471)
Athens (E)	Greece	Odos Karoli and Dimitriou 3
Atlanta (C)	USA	1210 Fulton National Bank Building, 55 Marietta Street
Baghdad (E)	Iraq	Masbah Square (POB 2036)
Bamako (E)	Mali	Villa Madar, Av. Albert Sarrault (BP 100)
Bangkok (E)	Thailand	64, Petchaburi Road
Bangui (E)	Central Afr. Rep.	Place de la République, Immeuble S. C. K. N. (BP 901)
Barcelona (CG)	Spain	Plaza Cataluña/Calle Vergara 13/VII (Apartado 389)
Basle (CG)	Switzerland	Steinenring Nr. 40
Beirut (E)	Lebanon	Immeuble Arida, Rue Hamra (BP 2820)
Belgrade	Yugoslavia	Ambassade de France, Service de protection des intérêts allemands, Ulica Kneza Milosa 14
Belo Horizonte (C)	Brazil	Rua Carijós 244, Edificio "Walmap" (Caixa postal 2011)
Bergen (C)	Norway	Stottsgaten 3 (POB 1129)
Berne (E)	Switzerland	Willadingweg 78
Bilbao (C)	Spain	Calle Buenos Aires 1 (Apartado 463)
Bogotá (E)	Colombia	Diagonal 34 No. 5—18 (Apartado Aereo 6811)
Bombay (CG)	India	"Dugal House", Road No. 3 Backbay-Reclamation
Bordeaux (C)	France	377 Bd. du Président Wilson
Boston (C)	USA	462, Boylston Street
Brazzaville (E)	Congo	Place de la Mairie (BP 2022)
Brussels (E)	Belgium	Avenue de Tervueren 190
Buenos Aires (E)	Argentina	Calle Cerrito 550 (Casilla de Correo 2979)
Cairo (E)	United Arab Rep.	16, Sharia Boulos Pacha Hanna, Cairo-Dokki
Calcutta (CG)	India	"Ilaco House", 1—3 Brabourne Road
Canberra (E)	Australia	Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A. C. T.
Cape Town (C)	Rep. of South Afr.	825, St. Martini Gardens, Queen Vict. Road (POB 4273)
Carácas (E)	Venezuela	Avenida Carlos Soublette 16, San Bernardino (Apt. 2078)
Casablanca (C)	Morocco	42, Avenue de l'Armé Royale (BP 165)
Chicago (CG)	USA	Monroe-Building 104, South Michigan Av., Room 1000
Cleveland (C)	USA	1444 III. Building, 55 Public Square
Colombo (E)	Ceylon	16, Barnes Place (POB 658)
Conakry (E)	Guinea	Angle 1er Boulev. -8e Avenue, "La Paternelle" (BP 540)
Concepción (C)	Chile	Calle Anibal Pinto 531/5° (Casilla 41-0)
Copenhagen (E)	Denmark	Copenhagen-Oe, Stockholmsgade 57
Cordoba (C)	Argentina	Calle Ambrosio Olmos 501 (Casilla de Correo 283)
Cotonou (E)	Dahomey	7, Route Inter-Etats (BP 504)
Curitiba (C)	Brazil	Rua General Carneiro 61 (Caixa Postal 172)

Dacca (C)	Pakistan	House Kalpana, Green Rd. Dhanmandi (POB 108)
Dakar (E)	Senegal	43, Avenue Albert Sarraut (BP 2100)
Damascus (E)	Syria	Chare Ibrahim Hanano 47 (BP 2237)
Dar-as-Salaam (E)	Tanganyika	Standard Bank Building, Ingles Street (POB 2590)
Detroit (C)	USA	2711, Book-Building, Washington Boulevard
Djakarta (E)	Indonesia	Djalon Dr. Sam Ratu-Langie 9—11
Dublin (E)	Ireland	43, Ailesbury Road, Ballsbridge
Edinburgh (C)	Great Britain	16, Eglinton Crescent
Edmonton (C)	Canada	11618 — 100th Avenue (POB 363)
Fort Lamy (E)	Chad	24, rue de Marseille (B. P. 763)
Freetown (E)	Sierra Leone	18 Westmoreland Street (POB 728)
Geneva (CG)	Switzerland	Rue de Lausanne 94, Chateau Banquet
Genoa (CG)	Italy	Via Domenico Fiasella 4 (Casella postale 1296)
Göteborg (CG)	Sweden	Kungsportsavenyen 18
Graz (C)	Austria	Hamerlinggasse 6/I
Guatemala (E)	Guatemala	5, Avenida 11—70, Zona 1 Ciudad Guatemala (Ap. 1252)
Guayaquil (C)	Ecuador	Calle 9 de Octubre con Malecón (Casilla 4721)
Helsinki	Finland	Fredrikinkatu 61 (Box 239) (Trade Mission)
Hong Kong (CG)	Hong Kong	1, Dudell Street, "Caxton House" (POB 250)
Houston (C)	USA	3600 Yoakum Boulevard
Innsbruck (C)	Austria	Wilhelm-Greil-Str. 14/III
Istanbul (CG)	Turkey	Gümüssuyu Caddesi 16—18, Istanbul-Beyoglu (PK 355)
Izmir (C)		Atatürk Caddesi 260 PK 156)
Jedda (E)	Saudi Arabia	POB 126
Johannesburg (C)	Rep. of South Afr.	Leisk House cr. Bree & Rissik Sts. (POB 6870)
Kabul (E)	Afghanistan	Shar-e-Nou (POB 83)
Kampala (E)	Uganda	Grant Street, Baumann House (POB 3316)
Kansas City (C)	USA	904 Bryant Building, 1102 Gd. Avenue
Karachi (E)	Pakistan	Clifton Nr. 90 (POB 3701)
Katmandu (E)	Nepal	POB 226
Khartoum (E)	Sudan	53, Sharia Abdel Rahman, El Mahdi (POB 970)
Kigali (E)	Ruanda	Avenue Président Kayibanda 19
Kingston (E)	Jamaica	64 Barry Street (POB 123)
Kuala Lumpur (E)	Malaysia	1, Jalan Suleiman (POB 23)
Kuwait (C)	Kuwait	Carlton Hotel
Lagos (E)	Nigeria	62—64 Campbell Street (Kajola House) (POB 728)
La Paz (E)	Bolivia	Avenida Arce 2606 a. 2612 (Casilla 641)
Léopoldville (E)	Congo	Avenue Astrid 201, "Résidence Astrid" (BP 8400)
Libreville (E)	Gabon	Avenue Alfred Marche (BP 299)
Liège (CG)	Belgium	49, Boulevard d'Avroy
Lille (C)	France	22, Place du Maréchal Leclerc
Lima (E)	Peru	Avenida Benavides 420, Lima/Miraflores (Apart. 5109)
Linz (C)	Austria	Bergschlösslgasse 7
Lisbon (E)	Portugal	Rua Filipe Folque Nr. 5—1°
Liverpool (C)	Great Britain	Hepworths Chambers, 4 Church St.
Lome (E)	Togo	Marina Route d'Aflao (BP 1175)
London (E)	Great Britain	23, Belgrave Square, S. W. 1
Los Angeles (CG)	USA	3450 Wilshire Boulevard
Lourenço Marques (C)	Mozambique	Rua pero de Alenquer 6/A (Mozamb.) (Caixa Postal 1545)
Luanda (C)	Angola	Avenida Marginal (Caixa Postal 1295)
Luxembourg (E)	Luxembourg	3, Boulevard Royal
Lyon (C)	France	33 Boulevard des Belges

Maastricht (C)	Netherlands	Wilhelminasingel 56
Madras (C)	India	378, Netaji Bose Road (POB 102)
Madrid (E)	Spain	Calle Hermosilla 4—6
Malmö (C)	Sweden	Södra Promenaden 63 (Malmö 4, Box 4096)
Managua (E)	Nicaragua	Avenida Bolivar 202 (Apartado 29)
Manila (E)	Philippines	L & S Building, 6th floor, 1414 Dewey Blvd. (POB 24)
Marseilles (CG)	France	338, Avenue du Prado
Melbourne (C)	Australia	480 Punt Road, South Yarra/Vic.
Mexico (E)	Mexico	Calle Lord Byron 737, Col. Rincon del Bosque (Apartado 10792)
Milan (CG)	Italy	Via Solferino 40
Mogadishu (E)	Somalia	Via Antonio Cecchi (POB 17)
Monrovia (E)	Liberia	Sinkor Montserrádo Country (POB 34)
Montevideo (E)	Uruguay	Batholomé Mitre 1370 (Cas. de Correo 414)
Montreal (CG)	Canada	1501 Avenue McGregor
Moscow (E)	USSR	Grusinskaja Uliza Nr. 17
Nairobi (CG)	Kenya	Coronation Av., Consular House (POB 30180)
Nancy (C)	France	Rue de Buthégnémont 11—15
Naples (C)	Italy	Via Crispi 69/1
New Delhi (E)	India	No. 6, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri (POB 613)
New Orleans (CG)	USA	319 John Hancock Building, 1055 St. Charles Avenue
New York (CG)	USA	460 Park Avenue
Niamey (E)	Niger	BP 629
Nicosia (E)	Cyprus	4, Korytsa Street (POB 795)
Nouakchott (E)	Mauritania	Hotel Marahaba (BP 135)
Osaka-Kobe (CG)	Japan	Kobe Kokusai Kaikan, 9 Gokodori, 8-chome, Fukiai-ku Kobe (Kobe-ko-POB 204)
Oslo (E)	Norway	Oscarsgate 45
Ottawa (E)	Canada	1 Waverley Street
Ouagadougou (E)	Upper Volta	BP 600
Palermo (C)	Italy	Via Quintino Sella 77
Panama (E)	Panama	Av. 4 (Justo Arosemena) Esquina Calle 35 (Apt. 4228)
Paris (E)	France	13/15, Avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt
Philadelphia (C)	USA	2623 PSFS Building, 12 South 12th Street
Port au Prince (L)	Haiti	Rue Bellevue à Desprez (POB 1147)
Porto (C)	Portugal	Praca do Municipio 287
Porto Allegre (C)	Brazil	Rua Prof. Annes Dias 112 (Caixa Postal 2552)
Port of Spain (E)	Trinidad a. Tobago	Fourmness House, 90 Independence Square (POB 828)
Pretoria (E)	Rep. of South Afr.	180, Blackwood Street, Arcadia (POB 2023)
Quito (E)	Ecuador	Avenida Amazonas 1521—39 (Casilla 537)
Rabat (E)	Morocco	2 Boulevard du Front d'Oued (BP 235)
Rangoon (E)	Burma	32, Park Road (POB 12, General Post Office)
Recife (C)	Brazil	Av. Marqués de Olinda 200 (Caixa Postal 1604)
Reykjavik (E)	Iceland	Túngata 18 (Postfach 400)
Rio de Janeiro (E)	Brazil	Rua Presidente Carlos de Campos 417 (Caixa Posttal 64)
Rome (E)	Italy	Via Po 25 c
Rome (E)	Vatican	Via Giuseppe Mangili 9
Rotterdam (CG)	Netherlands	Parklaan 36
Saigon (E)	Vietnam	104—106 Bd. Nguyen Hue
Salisbury (CG)	S. Rhodesia	St. Andrews House, 40 Jameson Av. Central, Salisbury C 4 (POB 2168)
Salonica (C)	Greece	Leoforos Wasileos, Konstantinou 65 (POB 341)
Salzburg (CG)	Austria	Getreidegasse 50, Ecke Bürgerspitalplatz
Santo Domingo (E)	Dominican Republic	Avenida George Washington (Apartado 1235)

San Francisco (CG)	USA	Int. Building, 6th floor, 601 California Street
San José (E)	Costa Rica	Calle 36, Esquina Avenida 3 (Apartado 4017)
San Salvador (E)	El Salvador	Avenida la Reforma Colonia San Benito (Apartado 693)
Santiago de Chile (E)	Chile	Calle Augustinas 785/VIII (Casilla 9949)
Sao Paulo (CG)	Brazil	Rua Barao de Itapetininga 255/II (Ed. California) (Caixa postal 9006)
Seattle (C)	USA	905 Securities Building, Third & Steward Streets
Seoul (E)	Korea	Kaepong Building, 7th floor, No 16, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Choong-ku (POB Int. 1289)
Singapore (CG)	Malaysia	Marden House, 2nd floor, 146, Robinson Rd. (POB 1697)
Stockholm (E)	Sweden	Skarpögatan 9 (Stockholm 27, Postfach)
Sydney (CG)	Australia	3 A Manning Road, Double Bay (POB 138)
Ta'izz (E)	Yemen	Botschaft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
Tananarive (E)	Malagasy Republic	101, Route Circulaire (Ambodirotra) (BP 516)
Tegucigalpa (E)	Honduras	Calle La Fuente, esq. Av. Lempira (Apartado C 38)
Teheran (E)	Iran	Avenue Ferdowsi (POB 48)
The Hague (E)	Netherlands	Nieuwe Parklaan 17
Tokyo (E)	Japan	Nr. 35, Hiroo-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku (COP Box 955)
Toronto (CG)	Canada	77, Admiral Rd. (Postal Station "F", POB 523, Toronto 5)
Tripoli (E)	Libya	Via Solatoli (POB 302)
Tunis (E)	Tunisia	18, Rue Binger (Belvedère) (BP 35, Tunis/Belvedère)
Usumbura (E)	Burundi	22, Rue de la Residence (BP 480)
Valparaiso (CG)	Chile	Pasaje Ross 149 (Casilla 167-V)
Vancouver (C)	Canada	325 Howe Street
Vienna (E)	Austria	Opernringhof (Vienna 15, Schliessfach 271)
Warsaw (Trade Mission)	Poland	Hotel Europejski, Ul. Krakowskie Przedemiescie 13
Washington (E)	USA	1742-1744 R. Street NW
Wellington (L)	New Zealand	3 Claremont Grove (POB 1687, Wellington C 1)
Windhoek (C)	South-West Africa	United Building (POB 231)
Winnipeg (C)	Canada	424, Wellington Crescent (POB 876)
Yaounde (E)	Cameroun	Rue Horace Mallet (BP 1160)
Zagreb (C)	Yugoslavia	Preobrazenska 4
Zürich (CG)	Switzerland	Kirchgasse 48

German National Tourist Organisation

The German National Tourist Organisation (Deutsche Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, Frankfurt/Main, Beethovenstrasse 69) is the central organisation for all local and regional tourist associations and offices in Germany. It has a considerable variety of pamphlets, brochures, folders, maps, lists of hotels, etc., for all regions in Germany. **Printed in several languages, these are usually available free of charge. As a rule they are obtainable through the principal travel agencies in your own country.** In case of difficulty please apply to the nearest foreign branch of this organisation:

Amsterdam, Duits-Reis-Informationsbureau, Spui 24, Amsterdam-C, Tel.: 24 12 93

Brussels, Office Allemand du Tourisme/Duitse Dienst voor Toerisme, 23 Rue du Luxembourg, Bruxelles 4, Tel.: 12 77 66

Chicago, German Tourist Information Office, 11 South La Salle Street, Chikago 3, Tel.: ANdover 3-29 58

Copenhagen, Tysk Turist-Central, "Buen" Vesterbrogade 6 D, Kobenhavn V, Tel.: Pal 70 95/96

Lisbon, Turismo Alemao, Rua do Salitre 5-1°, Lisboa, Tel.: 32 46 84

London, German Tourist Information Bureau, 61 Conduit Street, London W. 1, Tel.: REGent 26 00

Montreal, German Tourist Information Office, 1176 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, P, Q., Tel.: Victor 2-96 14

New York, German Tourist Information Office, 500 Fifth Av., New York 36, N. Y., Tel.: LOngacre 4-06 70/71

Paris, Office d'Information Touristiques pour l'Allemagne, 4 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 2e, Tel.: OPEra 08 08 and 10 39

Rio de Janeiro, Centro de Turismo Alemao, Avenida Rio Branco 257-13°, Caixa Postal 3022, Rio de Janeiro, Tel.: 22 48 74

Rome, Ufficio Tedesco per Informazioni Turistiche, Via L. Bissolati 10, Roma, Tel.: 48 39 56

San Francisco, German Tourist Information Office, 232 Geary St., San Francisco 2, Calif., Tel.: YUKon 6-07 96

Stockholm, Tyska Turistbyran, Birger Jarlsgatan 11, Stockholm 7, Tel.: 10 93 90/91

Vienna, Generalvertretung der Deutschen Bundesbahn, Wien 1, Bösendorfer Strasse 2/I, Tel.: 65 96 12

Zagreb, Dr. Ivo Razem, Generaltourist, Praska 5, Zagreb/Yugoslavia, Tel.: 33-213 and 24-479

Zürich, Deutsches Fremdenverkehrsbüro, Talstrasse 62, Zürich 1, Tel.: (051) 25 13 87

German Student Travel Service

The German Student Travel Service (GSTS), Auslandsstelle des Deutschen Bundesstudentenringes e.V., was founded in 1954 and is the travel organisation of German university students. It looks after German and foreign students in the field of foreign travel for vacation or study purposes, cultural events, language courses, group trips, air travel, etc. **The German Dept. of the GSTS arranges for foreign students travelling in groups, special study and vacation trips, work camps, etc. in Germany.** Numerous publications are available from this organisation in German, English, French, Spanish and Arabic. Such folders and brochures as "Spaziergang durch Deutschland" ("Walking through Germany"), the "Summer Programme" and "Winter Programme", and the GSTS own travel magazine will be sent to you on request.

The GSTS co-operates closely with all other foreign organisations belonging to the Co-ordinating Secretariat (COSEC). It is affiliated with the World University Service (WUS) and is a member of the Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps attached to the Youth Department of UNESCO. GSTS also maintains branches in some foreign countries.

AUSLANDSSTELLE DES DEUTSCHEN BUNDESSTUDENTENRINGES e. V. (Head Office in Germany)
Bonn, Kaiserstrasse 71; Telephone: 3 10 11

GERMAN STUDENT TRAVEL SERVICE (Foreign branches)
London S. W. 1, Terminal House, Lower Belgrave Street, Telephone: SLO 21 01 / 2
Paris, 11 rue des Carmes, Paris 5e; Telephone: MED 57 25
Barcelona, Consejo de Ciento 284; Telephone: 2 31 90 27
Athens, Nikis Street 14; Telephone: 62 59 95

Price estimates of some items in general use

The prices listed below are minimum prices current at the time of going to press. The list makes no claim to completeness or to infallibility. It is based on price lists and catalogues of large department stores and mail order houses, and on information supplied by medium-sized and small food stores. The intention was merely one of giving a general impression of the present purchasing power of the Deutsche Mark. The currency table on page 104/105 will enable you to figure out a rough estimate in your own currency.

Metric weights and measures are given: 1 pound = 500 grammes (g), 1 kilogramme (kg) = 1,000 grammes

FOOD	about
Bread, sliced, 500 g	DM 0,75
Potatoes, 1 kg	DM 0,30
Rice, 500 g	DM 0,87
Spaghetti, 250 g	DM 0,73
Butter, 250 g	DM 1,95
Margarine, 250 g	DM 0,69
Jam, 450 g	DM 1,30
Cheese, 125 g	DM 1,—
Sausage, 125 g	DM 1,—
Biscuits or cake, 100 g	DM 0,90
Tinned fish, tin	DM 1,20
Milk, carton, ½ litre	DM 0,42
Beer, bottled, ½ litre	DM 0,70
Tea, 50 g	DM 1,40
Coffee, 125 g	DM 2,20
Instant coffee, 45 g	DM 2,—
Cigarettes (12)	DM 1,—

MEN'S CLOTHES	from
Coat (wool, cotton)	DM 100,—
Coat (cotton poplin)	DM 70,—
Suit (wool, synthetic fibres)	DM 140,—
Jacket, sports-jacket (wool)	DM 70,—
Trousers (wool, synthetic fibres)	DM 35,—
Shirt (cotton, poplin)	DM 14,—
Shirt (synthetic fibres)	DM 18,—
Tie (artificial silk, cotton)	DM 4,—
Hat	DM 18,—
Underwear (cotton)	DM 8,—
Woollen pullover or cardigan	DM 35,—
Socks (wool)	DM 5,—
Socks (cotton, synthetic fibres)	DM 3,—
Pyjama (cotton)	DM 20,—
Handkerchiefs (3)	DM 2,—
Gloves (wool/leather)	DM 14,—
Shoes (leather)	DM 30,—
Umbrella (artificial silk)	DM 20,—
Collapsible umbrella (artif. silk)	DM 25,—

WOMEN'S CLOTHES	from
Coat (wool, cotton)	DM 80,—
Dress (rayon/cotton)	DM 35,—
Skirt (wool/cotton)	DM 25,—
Slacks (wool/synthetic fibres)	DM 25,—
Blouse (cotton/poplin)	DM 15,—
Smock	DM 10,—
Woollen pullover	DM 20,—
Petticoat (synthetic fibres)	DM 12,—
Slip (synthetic fibres)	DM 7,—
Lingerie (cotton)	DM 10,—
Stockings (synthetic fibres)	DM 2,—
Tights (cotton)	DM 5,—
Ladies' night gown	DM 15,—
Handkerchiefs (3)	DM 1,50
Gloves (leather)	DM 15,—
Shoes (flat-heeled)	DM 20,—
Shoes (high-heeled)	DM 30,—
Shopping bag (leather and cloth)	DM 12,—
Handbag (leather)	DM 40,—
Collapsible umbrella (artificial silk)	DM 15,—

MISCELLANEOUS	from
Bathtowel 50 x 100 cms. (cotton)	DM 4,—
Dish cloth (half linen)	DM 2,—
Bed linen (sheet, quilt case, pillow case)	DM 20,—
Travel rug, wool, 140 x 190 cms.	DM 20,—
Wallet, purse (leather)	DM 8,—
Utility case (leather)	DM 15,—
Portable typewriter with case	DM 200,—
Student's brief case (leather)	DM 25,—
Suitcase (cloth-and-leather)	DM 25,—

Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Charges

Post cards (with reply card double postage)

	DM
Germany: single	0,15
Berlin, local mail	0,08
Foreign: single	0,20
Belgium, France, Netherlands	0,15

Letters

Germany:	
to 20 g	0,20
to 250 g	0,40
over 250 g to 500 g	0,70
over 500 g to 1000 g	0,90
Berlin, local mail	
to 20 g	0,10
to 250 g	0,20
to 500 g	0,30
to 1000 g	0,40
Foreign:	
to 20 g	0,40
each addl. 20 g	0,20
Belgium, France, Netherlands	
to 20 g	0,20
to 40 g	0,60
minimum weight limit: 1 kg	0,80

Samples

Germany:	
to 20 g	0,10
to 50 g	0,15
to 100 g	0,20
to 250 g	0,25
to 500 g	0,50
Foreign: each 50 g	0,10
weight limit: 500 g	

Small parcels (without value stated)

Germany: to 2 kg	0,80
Foreign: each 50 g	0,20
minimum weight limit: 1 kg	0,80

Parcels

Charges vary according to distance and weight. Weight limit in Germany: 10 kg. All post offices will supply information on foreign charges and customs regulations. The parcel delivery charge (to be paid by recipient) is 0,30. In addition to the regular postage an extra fee is charged for express parcels, which, according to urgency, (express parcel or urgent parcel) amounts to between 1,— and 1,50.

Money Orders

Germany:	
to DM 10,—	0,30
to DM 50,—	0,50
to DM 100,—	0,80
to DM 500,—	1,—
to DM 1000,—	1,30

(Maximum amount: DM 1000,—)

Larger amounts can be transfered only by the Post Cheque account of the recipient.

"Zahlkarten"
(for depositing money into Post Cheque accounts):

Germany only:	
to DM 10,—	0,15
to DM 25,—	0,20
to DM 100,—	0,25
to DM 250,—	0,30
to DM 500,—	0,40
to DM 750,—	0,50
to DM 1.000,—	0,60
to DM 1.250,—	0,70
to DM 1.500,—	0,80
to DM 2.000,—	0,90
over DM 2.000,—	1,—

Air Mail

Germany:	
Letters, each 20 g	
post cards, money orders	0,05
newspapers and periodicals as printed matter at reduced rate each 25 g	0,05

Foreign (Europe):

Letters, each 20 g	
post cards, money orders	0,15
Aerogrammes	0,60

All post offices supply information on rates for air mail parcels and for non-European countries. The aerogramme postage applies to all countries.

Telegrams

Regular telegram, per word	0,20
Regular local telegram in Berlin, per word	0,10
Urgent telegram, per word	0,40
Urgent telegram in Berlin, per word	0,20
Express telegram, per word	2,00
Letter telegram (will be delivered with the regular mail)	
per word	0,22
each addl. word over 22	0,10

Telephone charges

Local call (from a subscriber's phone)	0,20
from a public call box	0,20

Trunk calls (long distance calls) on the automatic dialling system are charged according to "time units". These units are the shorter the longer the distance is. (Example: unit Bonn—Düsseldorf 20 seconds; Bonn—Hamburg 8,6 sec.) One time unit costs DM 0,20. Trunk calls on the automatic dialling system are cheaper between 6 P. M. and 7 A. M., as well as on Sundays, holidays, and Saturdays after 2 P. M.

Reductions for Students on the German Federal Railways

Students' Tickets:

These tickets are available to regular students, for travel between their home (in Germany) and their place of study, at a reduction of 50 per cent. (This includes students who have exmatriculated for purposes of preparing for examinations for a period of up to 1½ years after exmatriculation.)

Students' tickets and students' season tickets may be obtained upon presentation of an application stamped by the university, and which also bears the stamp of the local police department at the German place of residence. Application forms are available at all railway ticket offices and principal travel agencies. A reduction may be granted for travel between the border station, or sea port, or airport, and the place of study. **The ticket, which must first be purchased at the full rate, should not be surrendered on leaving the station at the place of study, in order that the above-mentioned application may be made and a refund applied for. Your local Akademisches Auslandsamt will advise you.**

Reductions for travel from the foreign place of residence to the place of study are available only for citizens of countries whose national railways have signed bilateral agreements with the German Federal Railways. Information may be obtained from representatives of your national railway system.

Six-trip-tickets

These tickets are available to everybody for short trips between larger centres. Each ticket is valid for six trips for one month from the date of issue and may be used by more than one traveller at the same time. The reduction on the regular fare amounts to 33 per cent.

Return Tickets

Freely available. On round-trip tickets up to a distance of 250 km the reduction is 10 per cent; for longer distance it rises up to 40 per cent. Up to 98 km they are valid for four days for the round-trip. Above 98 km the outward journey must be commenced within four days from date of issue; the return trip must take place within two months. Stopovers permitted.

Weekend Return Tickets

Freely available. Valid only on weekends, and only for certain destinations posted at the various stations. The outward trip may be started after 3 A. M. on Saturdays, or any time on Sunday. The tickets are valid for the return trip after 3 P. M. on Saturday until Monday 3 A. M. Minimum reduction is 25 per cent. Groups of at least 25 persons are entitled to 50 per cent reduction.

Group Tickets

For groups with a common destination and travel purpose. Minimum: 10 persons (33 per cent reduction). 50 per cent reduction for groups of 25 or over.

Season Tickets

Available to "school children and students", as defined in the transport regulations, for regular trips between place of residence and place of study within Germany. Considerable reductions.

One German Mark (DM) Equals:

EUROPE

Albania	12.50	Lek
Austria	6.49	Schilling (S)
Belgium	12.52	Franc (Bfr)
Bulgaria	0.29	Lewa (lw)
Czechoslovakia	1.78	Czech Crown (Kcs)
Denmark	1.73	Dan. Crown (Dkr)
Finland	0.79	Markka (Fmk)
France	1.23	Franc (F)
Great Britain a. N. Ireland	0.08	Pound Sterling (£)
Greece	7.39	Drachma (Dr)
Hungary	2.89	Forint (Ft)
Iceland	10.00	Icel. Crown (Ikr)
Ireland	0.08	Irish Pound (Ir£)
Italy	156.44	Lira (Lit)
Liechtenstein	1.08	Schweizer Franken (sfr)
Luxembourg	12.52	Lux. Franc (lfr)
Malta	0.08	Malta Pound (Malta£)
Monaco	1.23	Franc (F)
Netherlands	0.90	Florin (hfl) Dutch Guilder
Norway	1.79	Norw. Crown (nkr)
Poland	0.99	Zloty (Zl)
Portugal	7.19	Escudo (Esc)
Rumania	1.49	Lei (L)
Spain	15.04	Peseta (Pta)
Sweden	1.30	Sw. Crown (skr)
Switzerland	1.08	Swiss Franc (sfr)
Turkey	2.24	Turkish Pound (TL, Ltq)
U.S.S.R.	0.22	Rouble (Rbl)
Yugoslavia	178.57	Yug. Dinar (Din)

AFRICA

Algeria	0.61	Algerian Fr. (NF)
Burundi	10.86	Rwanda-Burundi Franc (Franc R. B.)
Cameroun	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Central Afr. Rep.	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Chad	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Congo (Leopoldville)	35.71	Congo-Franc (cfr)
Congo (Brazzaville)	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Dahomey	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Ethiopia	0.61	Eth. $ (Eth. Dollar)
Gabon	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Ghana	0.08	Ghana Pound (G£)
Guinea	60.97	Guinea Franc (FG)
Ivory Coast	60.24	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Kenya	1.77	East Afr. Shilling (EAs)
Liberia	0.25	Liberian $ (Lib$)
Libya	0.08	Libyan Pound (Lib£)
Malagasy Rep.	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Mali	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Mauritania	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Morocco	1.24	Dirham (DH)
Niger	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Nigeria	0.08	Nigerian Pound (Nig£)
North. Rhodesia (Zambia)	0.08	Rhodesian Pound (R£)
Nyasaland (Malawi)	0.08	Rhodesian Pound (R£)
Rwanda	12.31	Rwanda-Burundi Franc (Franc R. B.)
Senegal	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Sierra Leone	0.08	West Afr. Pound (£WA)
Somalia	1.77	Somali Shilling (Sh.S.)
Sudan	0.08	Sudan Pound (£S)
South Africa	0.17	Rand (R)
South. Rhodesia	0.08	Rhodesia Pound (R£)
Tanganyika	1.77	East Afr. Shilling (EAs)
Togo	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Tunisia	0.10	Tunes. Dinar (tD)
Unit. Arab Rep.	0.10	Egypt. Pound (LE)
Uganda	1.77	East Afr. Shilling (EAs)
Upper Volta	60.97	Franc CFA (FCFA)
Zanzibar	1.77	East Afr. Shilling (EAs)

AMERICA

Argentina	32.89	Arg. Peso (argent. S)
Bahamas	0.08	Bahama Pound (Bl£)
Barbados	0.42	West. Ind. S (BWI S)
Bermuda	0.08	Bermuda Pound (B£)
Bolivia	2.77	Peso Boliviano (Sb)
Brazil	149.25	Cruzeiro (CrS)
Brit. Guiana	0.42	West. Ind. S (BWI S)
Brit. Honduras	0.35	Brit. Hond. S (BH S)
Brit. West Indies (Brit. Leeward and Windward Is.)	0.42	West. Ind. S (BWI S)

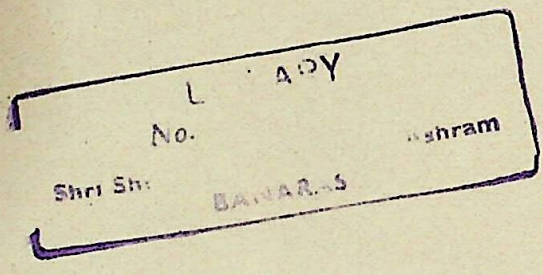
Canada	0.27	Canad. Dollar (Can$)
Cayman Islands	0.08	Jamaica Pound (J£)
Chile	0.73	Chil. Escudo (Esc)
Colombia	2.47	Col. Peso (col. $)
Costa Rica	1.65	Costa Rica Colon (C)
Curacao	0.46	Antilles Guilders (NAfl)
Dom. Republic	0.25	Dom. Peso (dom $)
Ecuador	4.38	Sucre (s/.)
El Salvador	0.62	El Salv. Colon (C)
Falkland Islands	0.08	Falkland Pound
French Antilles and Fr. Guiana	1.22	New Ant. Franc (NF)
Guadeloupe	1.22	New Ant. Franc (NF)
Guatemala	0.25	Quetzal (Q)
Haiti	1.24	Gourde (G)
Honduras	0.49	Lempira (L)
Jamaica	0.08	Jamaica Pound (J£)
Martinique	1.24	New Ant. Franc (NF)
Mexico	3.11	Mex. Peso (mex$)
Neth. Antilles	0.46	Neth. Antilles Guilders (NAfl)
Nicaragua	1.74	Cordoba (C $)
Panama	0.25	Balboa (B/.)
Paraguay	27.77	Guarani (G)
Peru	6.66	Sol (S/.)
Puerto Rico	0.25	US Dollar ($)
Surinam (Neth. Guiana)	0.46	Surinam Guilder (Sfl)
Trinidad & Tobago	0.42	West Ind. S (BWI S)
U.S.A.	0.25	US Dollar ($)
Uruguay	4.16	Urug. Peso (Urug$)
Venezuela	1.12	Bolivar (B)
Virgin Islands	0.25	US Dollar ($)

ASIA

Aden	1.77	East Afr. Shilling (EAs)
Afghanistan	12.50	Afghanistan (Afgh)
Bahrein	1.18	Ind. Rupee (IR)
Brunei	0.76	Malay. Dollar (M$)
Burma	1.17	Kyat (K)
Cambodia	8.62	Riel
Ceylon	1.18	Rupee (CR)
China (Taiwan)	9.80	New Taiwan $ (NT $)
Cyprus	0.08	Cyprus Pound (C£)
Hongkong	1.42	Hongkong $ (HK $)
India	1.19	Indian Rupee (IR)
Indonesia	7.81	Rupiah (Rp)
Iran	18.65	Rial (RI)
Iraq	0.08	Iraq Dinar (ID)
Israel	0.73	Israel Pound (I£)
Japan	90.41	Yen (Y)
Jordan	0.08	Jordan Dinar (JD)
Kambodscha	8.62	Riel
Korea (South)	31.25	Won
Kuwait	0.08	Kuwait Dinar
Laos	19.23	Kip (K)
Lebanon	0.76	Leb. Pound (L£)
Malaysia	0.76	Malays. Dollar (M$)
Pakistan	1.18	Pakistan Rupee (PR)
Philippines	0.97	Phil. Peso (P)
Saudi Arabia	1.11	Saudi Rial (SRI)
Syria	0.92	Syrian Pound (Syr. £)
Thailand	5.12	Baht (B)
Vietnam (South)	17.85	Vietn. Piastre (V.N. $)

AUSTRALIA

Australia	0.11	Australian Pound (£A)
Fiji Islands	0.09	Fiji Pound (£F)
New Caledonia	22.32	Franc (CFP)
New Guinea (Austr.)	0.11	Austr. Pound (£A)
New Hebrides	22.32	Franc (CFP)
New Zealand	0.08	New Zeal. Pound (£NZ)
Oceania (French)	22.32	Franc (CFP)
Samoa	0.08	New Zeal. Pound (£NZ)
Solomon Islands	0.11	Australian Pound (£A)



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